
ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY,
NORTHERN CIRCLE,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1906.

PRICE :—*One rupee or one shilling and four pence.*

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I.

					PAGE
1. Departmental Notes	1
2. Office expenditure	7
3. List of inscriptions copied	...	...	...	...	8
4. „ „ photographs taken	...	...	...	...	16
5. „ „ drawings made	...	...	...	...	20

PART II.

6. Preservation of ancient monuments	...	...	...	...	23
7. Exploration ...	...	...	...	...	26
8. Epigraphy ...	...	...	...	...	30
9. Acquisitions for Museums	...	...	...	...	34
10. Additions to ancient monuments	...	...	...	...	36
11. Publications ...	...	...	...	...	37

PART I.

1.—DEPARTMENTAL NOTES.

1. In the year under review I have visited the following places :
Mattra (United Provinces), April 1—26 (26 days); Simla,
Touring. May 9—June 7 (30 days); Chambā State, June 11—November 14 (157 days); Kāngrā, November 15—20 (6 days); Lucknow, January 11—12 (2 days); Kasia (Gorakhpur district, United Provinces), January 13—March 25 (72 days); Sārṇāth, Allāhabād, Saton and Fatehpur (United Provinces), March 26—31 (6 days). Including three days travel from Simla to Chambā I spent 302 days on tour, of which 196 were spent in the Panjāb and 106 in the United Provinces. The remaining 63 days I stayed at headquarters.

2. In the month of November I paid a visit to the districts which
Preservation of Monuments. had suffered most severely by the earthquake. In general the damage to ancient monuments has been less than was anticipated at the outset. The historical fort and the numerous temples of Kāngrā Kot are completely destroyed. The temple of Sidhnāth at Baijnāth, which was already in a dangerous condition, is now a mass of ruins. But the larger temple from which that place received its name, with its famous Śāradā inscriptions, is still standing. With my No. 13 of the 9th January 1906 I submitted to the Local Government a report on the preservation of this temple and other monuments in the district. In Chambā City no damage to ancient buildings has occurred, but in the upper valley of the Rāvī much destruction resulted. At the request of His Highness the Raja of Chambā I inspected the temples of Brahmaur and Chhatrārṇhī and found that those built of stone especially that of Narsīngh at the former place have been much more effected by the shock than the wooden shrines in both those places. The latter, notwithstanding their great antiquity, have hardly suffered any injury. In the Chandrabhāgā valley no damage to ancient monuments has to be reported. The necessary repairs to the injured buildings will be carried out by the State Public Works Department in accordance with my suggestions. Further particulars on the subject of conservation will be found on page 24 of the present

report. At the time of the printing of the report no statements of expenditure on preservation of ancient monuments had been received by my office.

3. The greater part of the cold season was devoted to the Kasia
Exploration. excavations, an account of which will be given in the second part of this report page 26. In past years it has been the practice to disturb a number of ancient sites without hardly ever finishing the exploration of any of them. The discoveries made at Kasia in the last cold season afford proof of the desirability of continued excavation at one place, even if at the outset the results are disappointing. It is, therefore, the more to be deplored that the excavations carried on by Mr. Oertel in 1904-05 at Sarnāth have not been resumed this year, as here the finds were far more abundant and important than was ever anticipated. Among minor discoveries made in the course of the year I may mention that of a Buddhist *stūpa* at Chaitru in Kāngrā, the first monument of its kind noticed in that district.

4. In the course of my summer-tour in Chambā State a number of
Epigraphy. fresh inscriptions came to light, adding considerably to the material collected in previous years. They belong mostly to the class of fountain-inscriptions described in last year's Progress Report page 44, the most important being those of Sālhi and Luj in Pāngī. The abundance of inscriptions in Chambā is the more remarkable as in the neighbouring tracts hardly any inscriptions are found. An investigation made in Pādar (Jammu-Kashmir State) did not yield a single inscription. On my visit to Baijnāth I obtained a set of estampages of the Baijnāth *Prasastis* for Professor F. Kielhorn who intends re-editing these important inscriptions. On this occasion I obtained for the Lahore Museum an inscribed stone which had come to light in the *pūjārī's* house since the earthquake and bears a fragmentary inscription in Śāradā. The most important epigraphical discovery made in the year under report consists in a series of clay-seals unearthed at Kasia, which, as will be shown further on, are conclusive evidence in favour of the identification of that place with Kusinārā. New inscriptions were also discovered at Saton (Fatehpur district, United Provinces) and in the Allāhābād fort. Altogether 103 inscriptions were copied (see list page 8).

5. In accordance with the suggestion laid down in Government of
Museums. India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture Circular No. 22-53-1, dated the 15th June 1903, the Government

of the Panjāb has expressed the wish that I should act as an Honorary Assistant in the Archæological section of the Lahore Museum. A similar arrangement had been previously made for the Provincial Museum at Lucknow. As my ordinary duties require continual touring, the assistance which I can render in the matter, is necessarily limited to advising on purchases and on the arrangement of exhibits. For the Lahore Museum I have recommended that a representative collection of Lamaistic objects of worship especially statuettes and paintings should be gradually acquired. My suggestion has met with the support both of the Curator of the Museum and of the Director-General of Archæology. As shortly (presumably in November 1906) a Museum will be opened at Peshawar which henceforth will become the place of custody for Græco-Buddhist sculptures found in the Frontier Province, the Lahore collection will have to be extended in other directions. The branches most desirable in connection with the splendid collection of Gandhāra sculptures are mediæval Buddhist and Lamaistic. The Brahmanical and Jaina sections also, though less attractive from an artistic point of view, are capable of extension. In this connection I may mention the acquisition of an image of Gaṅgā from Jagatsukh (Kuḷlū). As regards the Lucknow Museum, no attempts can be made to extend the collection, as long as no better accomodation is available. A matter of first importance to which in the course of the year the attention of the Local Governments has been drawn is the cataloguing of both the Lahore and Lucknow collections. There is, however, little prospect that in addition to my other duties I shall be able seriously to undertake a work of this kind which requires much time and labour and can only be done on the spot. I devoted the greater part of April to the re-arrangement and cataloguing of the sculptures and inscriptions in the Municipal Museum of Matra. But even this work could not be completed, for want of time, though the collection is, by no means, an extensive one. The proposed foundation of a State Museum in Chambā has been postponed, mainly owing to the disturbance caused by the earthquake. With the approval of His Highness I collected a number of inscribed stones which were in danger of loss or damage. These have been provisionally stored in the Chambā Dāk Bungalow. It is hoped, however, that in the following year the matter will be seriously taken in hand.

6. The principal task now in hand is the publication of the numerous inscriptions discovered in Chambā State during the last three years. I did not succeed in completing this Publications.

work, as I had hoped in the course of my last tour, chiefly owing to the unexpected increase of material referred to above § 4. The preliminary publication in the Indian Art Journal of a set of sixteen coloured drawings representing tile mosaics on the Lahore Fort is still under consideration, the cost for 450 copies having been estimated at £ 255, of which the editor of the journal has offered to pay £ 100. During my stay at Simla in May, I wrote, at the request of Mr. Marshall, an article on some of the inscriptions excavated at Sārnāth by Mr. Oertel, namely the Aśoka pillar edict and the votive inscriptions on the colossal Bodhisattva image and umbrella-post dated in the third year of Kanṣika (*cf.* Progress Report 1904-05, p. 46). This article accompanied by facsimiles will appear in the *Epigraphia Indica* together with a paper by Dr. T. Bloch on the Srāvastī image now in the Calcutta Museum. The remaining epigraphs found at Sārnāth will be published along with a general account of the excavations, which Mr. Oertel is preparing for the Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey. Other papers intended for that publication will be found on the list on page 37 of this report.

7. Among the Native States included in my circle Jammu-Kashmir deserves special notice. After my tour in the summer of 1903 and subsequent report (*see* Progress Report 1903-04, p. 24) the State Council adopted a scheme for the preservation of ancient monuments and, in order to carry it into effect, instituted an archaeological and research department under Mr. J. O. Chatterji. How far the measures of conservation, proposed in my report, have been carried out, I am not in a position to say, as repeated endeavours to obtain information on this point have failed. For the same reason it is impossible to decide whether any progress has been made in the preparation of a list of ancient monuments and inscriptions. In my letter No. 134, dated the 26th May 1905 I requested the authorities concerned to make enquiries into the existence of copper-plate inscriptions in the State but have not yet received any information on this point. In the summer of 1903 I learnt of the existence of copper-plates in the Basohli tahsil (the previous Balaur State). On various occasions I drew the attention of the Director of the above-mentioned Department to this point. His search has resulted in the recovery of one plate of apparently recent date.

8. During the last half of the official year I have been officiating for N. W. Frontier Province. Dr. M. A. Stein as Archaeological Survey for the frontier Province and Baluchistan. In order to cope with the

additional work I was allowed to appoint a Native Assistant on a pay of Rs. 250 p. m. for the six months I should be in charge of that circle. My programme for 1905-06 by that time being fixed, I could at the utmost spend a fortnight in the Frontier Province, and the Assistant to be appointed would have to work independently. This circumstance rendered it extremely difficult to find a candidate for the appointment. I therefore proposed to appoint an experienced Native Surveyor and two draftsmen in order to acquire accurate plans of some of the most important ancient sites in the Peshawar district. My proposal was accepted and I succeeded in finding a man who would meet the requirements in the person of Munshi Omar Din in charge of the Curzon Water-works, Bahawalpur State, who would have accepted the post, had he been allowed three months' leave from his present appointment. This not being the case, the project had to be abandoned as by that time more than three months had already elapsed and I could not postpone my departure for the United Provinces any longer. It is owing to these circumstances that no work has been done in the Frontier Province.

9. In the preparation of a classified list of ancient monuments and inscriptions for the Panjāb no progress has been made except that a few items were added to the lists of the List of Ancient Monuments. Kāngrā District and Chambā State. This was mainly due to my prolonged stay in the United Provinces in connection with the excavations and to the absence of my Assistant during the greater part of the cold season. For practical purposes the revised list of monuments by Mr. C. J. Rodgers meets the requirements. There are presumably in each district a certain number of monuments to be added to that list and as regards classification, it will require constant revision. This however can be best done in connection with more important work of preservation and research.

10. During the year no changes have occurred in my Establishment. The services of my Assistant Paṇḍit Hīrānanda were, at the request of the Director-General of Archæology, placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner Central Provinces for six months with effect from the first of January. My Clerk L. Gursarn Das Mehta] was absent on sick-leave from 5th September to 30th November during which time Babu Gyan Chand was temporarily employed. In the month of October my office was removed from the Lower Mall to the Lytton Road.

11. During the hot season my head-draftsman M. Ghulām Muham-
 Draftsmen's mad finished 16 more coloured drawings of the tile-mosaics
 work and Photo- on the Lahore Fort. It is hoped that by the end of next
 graphy.

year the whole work consisting of 115 figured panels will be complete. The publication of these drawings will be the more desirable, as the originals are rapidly decaying. My second draftsman Babu Bhura Mal prepared drawings of the ruined temple in the Nūrpur Fort, excavated by Mr. Rodgers, to illustrate an article which, at my suggestion, Paṇḍit Hīrānanda has undertaken to write for the Annual Report of the Archæological Survey. In connection with the Kasia excavations 10 drawings were made and 19 photographs were taken. Moreover a series of photos were taken of sculptures in the Mattrā Museum, in the Public Library at Allāhābād, and of those discovered by Mr. F. O. Oertel at Sārṇāth. In the course of my tour in Chambā State I obtained photos of a great number of partly inscribed fountain-slabs and a complete set illustrating the wood carvings of the Mirkulā temple in Chambā Lahul. The latter, on account of their difficult position, do special credit to my photographer Ghulām Nabī. The photographs of ancient monuments in Kāngrā, after the earthquake, are of special interest, if compared with those taken of the same buildings in previous years. Altogether 31 drawings were made and 222 photos taken in the year under review (see the complete list beneath p.p. 16 and 20).

12. The month of April will be spent at headquarters in writing
 Tour-program- the present report and completing my contribution to the
 mo 1906-07. Annual Report of the Archæological Survey for 1904-05. The months May to October I propose to devote to the volume of Chambā epigraphs previously sanctioned (See above § 6). If the Government of the United Provinces accepts my proposals regarding the Kasia excavations, the greater part of the cold season will be well spent in continuing those explorations. I hope, however, to be able to set apart a month at least for the completion of my catalogue of Mattrā sculptures and for an inspection of some of the most important monuments and sites in the United Provinces. When returning to the Panjāb in the beginning of March the proposed catalogue of sculptures in the Lahore Museum will first of all claim my attention.

J. PH. VOGEL,
 SUPERINTENDENT, ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY,

Northern Circle.

2.—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1905-06.

SUB-HEADS.					Actual expense.			Budget grants.		
					Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
<i>Salaries of gazetted staff.</i>										
Superintendent, including compensation allowance ...					5,153	2	0	5,120	0	0
<i>Salaries of Establishment.</i>										
Pandit	...	...	...	...	1,500	0	0			
Clerk	...	...	...	...	536	0	0			
Draftsmen	...	...	...	...	1,095	0	0			
Photographer	...	...	...	...	600	0	0			
Servants	...	...	...	...	296	0	9			
Total Salaries					4,027	0	9	4,380	0	0
<i>Allowances.</i>										
Travelling Allowances					3,093	7	3	3,000	0	0
<i>Contingencies.</i>										
Rent, rates and taxes					599	5	8			
Tour charges					575	5	3			
Printing of Archæological Reports 1903-04 and 1904-05.					430	11	6			
Photography					211	13	6			
Postage charges					126	0	0			
Hot and cold weather charges					71	15	3			
Telegraph charges					40	12	0			
Printing charges					16	12	0			
Typing charges...					19	8	0			
Purchase and carriage of stationery					73	0	3			
„ and repairs of furniture					47	1	0			
„ of books and maps etc.					35	12	0			
„ „ drawing instruments					12	0	0			
„ „ a letter and parcel scale					11	11	0			
Repairs of tents...					17	5	0			
Liveries of peons					24	0	0			
Miscellaneous					61	1	0			
Total Contingencies					2,374	1	5	1,740	0	0
GRAND TOTAL					14,647	11	5	14,240	0	0

3.—LIST OF INSCRIPTIONS

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
KĀNGRĀ		
1. Baijnāth ...	Stone slab (2' 3" × 2' 4") in mandapa of Baijnāth temple (south side).	Thirty-five lines ...
2. Do. ...	Stone slab (2' 3" × 2' 5") in mandapa of Baijnāth temple (north side.)	Thirty-three lines ...
3. Do. ...	Stone slab found in <i>Pūjārī's</i> house.	Four lines, 15" in length ...
4-13. Do. ...	Various parts Baijnāth Temple and surrounding buildings.	.....
14. Do. ...	Pillar of Sidhnāth temple ...	Eight lines of various length ...
15. Salyānā, near Baijnāth.	Copper-plate (8 × 5½") ...	Obverse twenty lines, reverse ten lines.
16. Dārhi near Kanhiyārā, one mile east of Bhāgsu.	Rock on the bank of the Māñjī at locality called Ghar-kukkar.	Two lines; 4' 3" and 3' 8" respectively.
17. Do. ...	Ditto ...	Two lines, 2' 7" and 1' 1" respectively.
KULLÚ SUB.		
18. Sultānpur ...	Copper-plate (8¼ × 11¼") in possession of the <i>Pūjārī</i> of the Sitārām temple.	Twenty-six lines; twenty-four of 7½" and two (on the margin) of 9¼".
19. Do. ...	Copper-plate (5" × 7¼") in possession of the <i>Pūjārī</i> of the Sitārām temple.	Fourteen lines of 4¾" ...
CHAMBA'		
20. Gūm (map Guh) pargana Lilh	Squared stone (3' 2" square × 9½" high) presumably <i>linga</i> stand.	Four lines, 1' 2" to 1' 6" long ...
21. Prōli-rā-galā, a pass on the road from Basu to Rilhu (Kāngrā)	Boulder ...	Two lines; the second line partially destroyed.
22. Tur, 2 m. south-east of Basu-kothi on the road to the Baléni Pass.	Squared stone presumably imago stand.	Six lines ...
23. Do. ...	Squared stone (2' × 2' 3½" × 7½" high) presumably imago stand.	Three lines ...

COPIED IN 1905-06.

Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.		REMARKS.
DISTRICT.			
Sanskrit-Śāradā	...	Śaka 112 [6] Reign of Jayaccandra of Jālandhara.	Cf. Bühler, Epigr. Ind. Vol. I, p. 97.
Ditto	...	Ditto	.....
Ditto	The stone has been deposited in the Lahore Museum.
Ditto
Ditto
Bhāṣā (?) Tā(n)kari	..	Samvat 1847, Reign of Sansār Cand II of Kāngra.	.....
Sanskrit-Brāhmī	...	No date; presumably early-Kuṣāṇa period.	See Epigr. Ind. Vol. VII, p. 116 ff.
Prākṛit-Kharoṣṭhi	...	Ditto	Ditto.
DIVISION.			
Bhāṣā-Tā(n)kari	...	Saptarṣi samvat 27 Māgha pra. 5 (A. D. 1651) Reign of Jagat Sing of Kullū.	Records a grant of land.
Ditto	...	Saptarṣi samvat 32 Caitra sūdi. 9 (A. D. 1656) Reign of Jagat Singh of Kullū.	Ditto.
STATE.			
Incorrect Śanskrit. Late Gupta character.	Late	No date. Reign of Sāmanta Aśidha, a feudatory of Meruvarman of Brahmapura (c. A. D. 700).	Records foundation of Śiva temple at Śivapura.
Sanskrit-Śāradā	...	No date. Reign of Mrtyumjaya. Presumably 9th or 10th century.	.....
Ditto	...	The first year of Vidagdha of Chambā. Māgha sūti. 12 Tuesday.	Records erection of image. Nos. 23 and 24 have been deposited in the Chambā Dāk Bungalow.
Ditto	...	In the reign of Dodaka, the son of Vidagdha, the son of Yugākara.	Records erection of image of Svāmi-Kārtti. a.

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
CHAMBA		
24. Tur, 2 m. south-east of Basu-kothi on the road to the Balēni Pass.	Image of a goddess (ht. 1' 11"), much defaced.	Three (?) lines mostly obliterated.
25. Panali, 1 m. from Gám (Lilh) ...	Rock ...	.....
26. Luj, near Darvās (Pángi).	Carved fountain-slab (4' high; 6' wide).	Five lines 14½" in length and a few short lines.
27. Loh-Tikri ...	Carved fountain-slab.	Eighteen lines 5" in length, divided over two panels.
28. Sálhi, 7 m. from Súc (map Sauch) in the Secu valley (Pángi).	Carved fountain-slab (6' 6" high; 7' wide).	Three lines, two of 6' 7" and one of 5' 7", besides short optigraphs indicating the names of the various figures.
29. Bento-puháli 2 m. east of Kilár (Pángi).	Carved fountain-slab ...	Two panels (9" × 7") cont. each 7 lines.
30. Hundán near Kilár (Pángi).	Fragment of fountain-slab (2' 10" × 1' 8").	Three lines of 15". ...
31. Sukói, ½ mile south east of Lóh-Tikri	Fragment of carved fountain-slab (ht. 20", width 27").	Panel (8½" × 9") containing eight lines.
32. Batrándi (map Batránd) Lóh-Tikri pargana.	Fragment of carved fountain-slab (ht. 2' 2", width 5' 7").	Two panels, (13" × 48") ? writing mostly obliterated.
33. Bhatkára, 3 miles north-west of Lóh-Tikri	Broken fountain-slab (ht. 3' 2" width 3' 8").	Two panels, one of which is defaced. The other has 6 lines.
34. Basuá (Bagór pargana).	Fountain-slab (ht. 2' 10½", width 2' 5").	Three lines of 22", 15½" and 18½" respectively.
35. Bharára, 3 miles north of Lóh-Tikri.	Fountain slab, ht. 3' 1½", width 5', 10½".	Two panels (10" × 11") of nine lines each.
36. Dantúim (map Dante) Loh-Tikri pargana.	Copper-plate 11½ × 8", ...	Twenty lines ...
37. Jungurár or Jungharár (Churáh).	Copper-plate, 10½ × 7¾" ...	Sixteen lines ...

IN 1905-06—(continued).

Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	REMARKS.
STATE—(Continued).		
Sanskrit Śāradā ...	.....	.....
.....
Mixture of Sanskrit and Bhāṣā, Śāradā.	[Saptarṣi] saṁvat 81 (A. D. 1105 Pausa. The first year of Jāsa'a of Chambā.	Records erection of fountain-slab.
Sanskrit-Śāradā ...	The 7th (or 9th ?) year of Jāsa'a of Chambā, Jyēṣṭha bati. 12 Sunday. Revatī nakṣatra.	Ditto.
Ditto ...	[Saptarṣi] saṁvat 46 Śrāvana śūti. 13 Sunday. Mūla-nakṣatra ; the 27th year of Lalitavarman of Chambā.	Ditto.
Ditto ...	No date ...	.....
Ditto ..	Saṁvat 4 Āśāḍha Thursday Reign of Śāli (= Śālavāhana ?)	.....
Ditto ...	No dato ...	.....
Ditto ...	The 7th year of Rājā (name illegible).	.....
Ditto ...	No dated ...	Taken to Chambā.
Ditto ...	Uncertain owing to bad execution.	.....
Ditto ...	The 27th year of the reign of Rājā (name illegible).	.....
Sanskrit-Bhāṣā ; Tā (ñ)-karī	Śāstra-saṁvat 94 ; Vikrama 1675. Reign of Balabhadra.	Grant of land.
Sanskrit-Tāṅkarī ...	None. Reign of Bhoṭavarman.	Ditto. Cf. Kielhorn Ind. Ant. Vol. XVII (1888), p.10.

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
CHAMBA		
38. Chambá ...	Copper-plate, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$ " ...	Eighteen lines ...
39. Drabiká, (Sác par-gana).	Copper-plate, $10 \times 5\frac{3}{4}$ " ...	Sixteen lines ...
UNITED		
40. Sárnáth (Benares district).	Pillar of railing ...	One line of 10" ...
41. Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto $8\frac{1}{2}$ " ...
42. Do. ...	Ditto ...	Two lines of 8" and 4" ...
43. Do. ...	Ditto ...	One line of 15" ...
44. Do. ...	Same pillar at No. 40 ...	Three lines of 9" to 10" and one line of $5\frac{1}{2}$ ".
45. Do. ...	Two fragments of slab ...	Four lines of 5" to 2" ...
46. Do. ...	Base of Buddha image ...	One line of 18" ...
47. Do. ...	Ditto ...	Two lines of c. 20", mostly effaced.
48. Do. ...	Ditto ...	Two lines of $14\frac{1}{2}$ " and 6" ...
49. Do. ...	Ditto ...	Two lines of 5" ...
50. Do. ...	Ditto ...	Five lines of $6\frac{1}{2}$ ", much obliterated.
51. Do. ...	Hand of image ...	Four lines of $6\frac{1}{4}$ " to $3\frac{1}{2}$ " ...
52. Do. ...	Buddha image ...	One line in two parts 7" and $9\frac{3}{4}$ ".
53. Do. ...	Fragment of slab ($14" \times 10\frac{1}{3}"$) ...	Portions of nine lines ...
54-60. Do. ...	Fragments of slabs of various sizes.	.....
61-96. Muttra ...	Thirty-six sculptures in the Municipal Museum.	.....
97. Alláhábád Fort ...	Fragment of stone slab broken on both sides.	Three lines of 25" to 26", only middle portions preserved.

IN 1905-06—(continued).

Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.		REMARKS.
STATE—(Continued).			
Sanskrit-bhāṣā; Tānkari...	Vikrama 1701; Śāstra 20.	Reign of Prthvī Singh.	Grant of land.
Bhāṣā-Tānkari ...	Śrī-saṃvat 58; Vaisākha pra. 9. Reign of Pratāp Singh.		Ditto.
PROVINCES.			
Prākṛit-Brāhmī ...	Mausya period	...	These three pillars probably belong to a railing round the Aśoka pillar.
Ditto ...	Ditto	...	
Ditto ...	Ditto	...	
Ditto ...	3rd Century A. D.	...	.....
Sanskrit-Gupta ...	5th Century A. D.	...	A few letters of the same type are on the lower end of the pillar.
Ditto ...	Ditto	...	.....
Ditto ...	Ditto	...	Donor: Śilayaśas.
Ditto ...	Ditto	...	.....
Ditto ...	Ditto	...	Donor: Dharmasimha.
Ditto ...	Ditto	...	.....
.....
Ditto ...	Ditto	...	Buddhist creed.
Ditto ...	6th Century A. D.	...	Donor: Bandhugupta.
Ditto ...	.....		.....
Ditto ...	7th to 9th Century A. D.		Buddhist creed.
.....	Mostly Kuṣāṇa period	...	Impressions were taken in con- nection with the proposed cata- logue of the Muttra Museum.
Sanskrit; nail-head type...	9th Century; Rājā (?) Harivarman, son of [Dhā]ṣaṭa.		I have proposed to deposit the stone in the Lucknow Museum.

3.—INSCRIPTIONS COPIED

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
98. Allahábád Public Library.	Base of imago from Mathurá.	UNITED Two lines of 20" ...
99. Do. ...	Ditto ...	Portion of one line 11" in length.
100. Do. ...	Ditto ...	Four lines of 15½" to 17¼" ...
101. Do. ...	Ditto Jaina image ...	Inscribed surface 19" × 2"; mostly obliterated.
102. Fatehpur Town-hall.	Pillar from Asni ...	Fourteen lines 18" in length (last line 6¼").
103. Do. ...	Lintel of temple from Saton (Fatehpur district.)	One line 23" long ...

IN 1905-06—(continued).

Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	REMARKS.
PROVINCE.		
Sanskritized Prākṛit; Brāhmī (Kuşāṇa-type).	Reign of Vāsudeva ; Sam. 83 gr. 2. di. 26.	.....
Ditto ...	Sam. 83 gr. 2 di. 15 ...	.....
Sanskrit-Gupta ...	Gupta Sam. 135 A. D. i. e. A. D. 454—55.	Cf. J. F. Fleet Corpus Inscr. Ind. vol. III, p. 262.
Sanskrit-Devanāgarī ...	Vikrama (?) Sam. 1529 i. e. A. D. 1471.	.....
Ditto ...	Vikrama Sam. 974 i. e. A. D. 916.	Cf. J. F. Fleet, Ind. Ant. vol. XVI, p. 174.
Ditto nail-head type	8th Century ...	Legend : <i>Jayādittya-putra-Durgādittiyasya kīrttiḥ.</i>

4.—PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN IN 1905-06.

Annual No.	Serial No.	Place.	Subject.	Size.
		PANJÁB.		
		KANGRA DIST.		
1	611	Núrpur ...	Ruined Temple ...	10" × 12"
2-7	612-617	Do. ...	Do. do. Details ...	6½" × 8½"
8-13	618-623	Do. ...	Do. do. Minor Details ...	4½" × 6½"
14	624	Kángṛā Fort ...	Entrance after earthquake ...	6½" × 8½"
15	625	Do. ...	Amíri Darwázá ...	"
16	626	Do. ...	Jahángíri do. ...	"
17	627	Do. ...	Temple of Lakṣmí Náráyana ...	"
18	628	Do. ...	Do. Ambiká Deví ...	"
19-20	629-630	Do. Town ...	Do. Vajreśvarí ...	"
21	631	Do. do. ...	Do. Indreśvara ...	"
22	632	Chetru ...	Buddhist <i>stūpa</i> ...	"
23	633	Do. ...	Do. image ...	"
24	634	Baijnáth ...	Temple of Baijnáth ...	10" × 12"
25	635	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	6½" × 8½"
26	636	Do. ...	Do. do. North ...	"
27-28	637-638	Do. ...	Do. do. Balconies ...	"
29-30	639-640	Do. ...	Do. do. Details ...	"
31	641	Do. ...	Do. Image of Skanda ...	"
32	642	Do. ...	Do. Sidhnáth, North ...	"
33	643	Do. ...	Do. do. West ...	"
34	644	Do. ...	Do. do. East ...	"
		KULLU SUB-DIVISION.		
35	645	Dyār ...	Temple of Tiryug Náráyana ...	"
36	646	Do. ...	Masks do. do. ...	"
37	647	Sultánpur ...	Masks of Devatás ...	10" × 12"

4.—*Photographs taken in 1905-06—(continued).*

Annual No.	Serial No.	Placo.	Subject.	Size.
38-56	648-666	Sultānpur ...	Masks of Devatās ...	$6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$
57-60	667-670	Do. ...	Annual Fair ...	"
61	671	Manali ...	Temple of Hidimbā, Doorway ...	$10'' \times 12''$
62	672	Do. ...	Do. do. Window ...	"
CHAMBA STATE.				
63-64	673-674	Gum ...	Images of Sūrya ...	$6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$
65	675	Harsar ...	Brass image of Śiva ...	"
66-67	676-677	Kilār (Pāngī) ...	Collection of fountain-slabs ...	$10'' \times 12''$
68-69	678-679	Luj do. ...	Inscribed fountain-slab ...	$6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$
70-74	680-684	Kilār do. ...	Fountain-slabs ...	"
75-77	685-687	Sālhi do. ...	Inscribed fountain-slab ...	"
78	688	Do. do. ...	Group of Rānās ...	"
79	689	Udaypur (Lahul)	Temple of Mirkulā ...	$10'' \times 12''$
80	690	Do. ...	Do. do. Façade sanctum ...	$6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$
81-87	691-697	Do. ...	Do. do. Details wood-carving ...	"
88-90	698-700	Bhatti-Tikri ...	Fort Gaṇeśgarh ...	$4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$
91	701	Mahla ...	Temple of Hidimbā ...	"
92	702	Tur ...	Sepulchral (?) slab ...	"
93	703	Loh Tikri ...	Inscribed fountain-slab ...	"
94	704	Batrūndi (Loh-Tikri)	Do. do. ...	"
95	705	Bharārā do. ...	Do. do. ...	"
96-97	706-707	Do. ...	Fountain-slabs ...	"
98	708	Basua (Bagora)	Fountain-slab ...	"
99	709	Bhaoras ...	Do. ...	"
100—101	710-711	Dolā (Sai) ...	Do. ...	"
102	712	Dārvar (Tisa) ...	Do. ...	"
103	713	Lālhi ...	Guher nāla ...	"
104	714	Do. ...	Makoli cho ...	"

4.—Photographs taken in 1905-06—(continued).

Annual No.	Serial No.	Place.	Subject.	Size.
105	715	Chatráṛhī ...	Temple of Śakti ...	4½" × 6½"
106— 107	716-717	" ...	" " Details ...	"
108	718	" ...	Nāga images ...	"
109	719	Brahmaur ...	General view ...	"
110	720	" ...	Temple of Manimahes ...	"
111	721	" ...	" Narsingh ...	"
		JAMMU-KASHMIR STATE.		
112	722	Gulābgarh (Pādar).	Old fort ...	6½" × 8½"
113	723	"	Modern fort ...	"
114	724	"	Temples ...	"
115	725	"	" ...	"
116— 119	726-729	"	Sculptures ...	"
		UNITED PRO- VINCES.		
120— 176	730-786	Muttra (Mathurā)	Sculptures in Museum ...	"
177— 184	787-794	Allāhābād ...	" " Public Library ...	"
185— 186	795-796	" ...	" found in the Fort ...	"
187— 188	797-798	Fatehpar ...	" in Town Hall ...	"
189— 190	799-800	Sārnāth ...	Buildings excavated ...	10" × 12"
191	801	" ...	Bodhisattva image ...	6½" × 8½"
192	802	" ...	" " ...	"
193	803	Sārnāth ...	Standing Buddha image ...	"
194	804	" ...	Seated " ...	"
195	805	" ...	" " Back ...	"
196	806	" ...	" Yakṣa (?) ...	"

4.—Photographs taken in 1905-06—(concluded.)

Annual No.	Serial No.	Place.	Subject.	Size.
197	807	Sárnáth ...	Pair of Bodhisattvas ...	$6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$
198— 202	808-812	„ ...	Various sculptures ...	„
203	813	„ ...	Inscribed pillar of railing ...	„
204	814	Kasia ...	Courtyard M. ...	$10'' \times 12''$
205	815	„ ...	Monastery D. ...	„
206	816	„ ...	„ West wall ...	„
207	817	„ ...	„ Courtyard ...	„
208	818	„ ...	„	„
209	819	„ ...	Monastery L. M. from south ...	„
210	820	„ ...	„ „ east ...	„
211	821	„ ...	„ M. Western cells ...	$6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$
212— 213	822-823	„ ...	„ „ Tank ...	„
214	824	„ ...	„ L. Courtyard ...	„
215	825	„ ...	„ „ Entrance room ...	„
216	826	„ ...	Shrine north of plinth ...	„
217	827	„ ...	Group of <i>stupas</i> ...	„
218— 220	828-830	„ ...	Metal vessels ...	„
221— 222	831-832	„ ...	Inscribed clay-seals ...	„

5.—DRAWINGS PREPARED IN 1905-06.

Annual No.	Serial No.	Place.	Description.	Scale.
		PANJAB.		
1	145	Lahore Fort ...	Tile panel. Mounted elephant ...	$\frac{1}{3}$
2	146	" ...	" Man with candle-stick ...	$\frac{2}{6}$
3	147	" ...	" " flower-pot ...	"
4	148	" ...	" Fairy with fan ...	$\frac{1}{4}$
5	149	" ...	" Cherub. ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	150	" ...	" Man with sword ...	$\frac{2}{5}$
7	151	" ...	" " flower ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
8	152	" ...	" " cup ...	"
9	153	" ...	" " fly-whisk ...	"
10	154	" ...	" Man blowing trumpet ...	"
11	155	" ...	" " with jar. ...	"
12	156	" ...	" " flag ...	"
13	157	" ...	" Servant	"
14	158	" ...	" Ostrich	"
15-17	159-161	" ...	" Seated men	"
18	162	" ...	" Elephant and calf ...	"
19	163	Núrpur, district Kángará ...	Núrpur temple, three sections ...	$\frac{1}{20}$ & $\frac{1}{60}$
20	164	" ...	" cross section of sanctum ...	$\frac{1}{20}$
21	165	" ...	" brackets... ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
		UNITED PRO- VINCES.		
		Kasia (district Gorakhpur).		
22	166	Máthá Kuar ká Kot.	General plan of sito ...	$\frac{1}{480}$
23	167	" ...	General plan with enclosure wall ...	$\frac{1}{1500}$
		" ...	and southern gate ...	$\frac{1}{80}$

5.—*Drawings prepared in 1905-06—(continued).*

Annual No.	Serial No.	Place.	Description.	Scale.
24	168	M á t h á Kuar ká Kot.	Imago of Dying Buddha. Plan and elevation	$\frac{1}{12}$
25	169	" ...	Ancient Plinth. Elevation ...	$\frac{1}{120}$
26	170	" ...	Monastory L. M. Plan and section	$\frac{1}{190}$
27	171	" ...	" D. Four sections ...	$\frac{1}{120}$
28	172	" ...	Colossal seated Buddha imago ...	$\frac{1}{8}$
29	173	" ...	Kalacuri temple. Plan and section	$\frac{1}{100}$
30	174	" ...	Shrino K. Plan and section ...	$\frac{1}{20}$
31	175	" ...	Buildings excavated at Anrudhvá ...	$\frac{1}{20}$

PART II.

6.—PRESERVATION OF MONUMENTS.

KANGRA DISTRICT.

In my report on ancient monuments in the Kāngrā District injured by the earthquake I made the following proposals :—

Temple of Baijnāth at Baijnāth.—The four corners of the anti-chamber or *maṇḍapa* are to be rebuilt. The roof has to be pointed, where cracked. Three of the architraves inside the *maṇḍapa* are broken and should be stirruped up. The dwarf pillars of the southern balcony are to be replaced by new ones carved after the old pattern. The temple proper has practically suffered no damage. In the central niche, on the north side, a dwarf pillar is missing, which should be supplied. According to a rough estimate the total cost of these repairs will be Rs. 2,500.

Of the minor building in the temple-yard I proposed the rebuilding of the Nandi pavilion and of the shrine of Jamadagni (cost Rs. 30 and Rs. 300 respectively), the others being of no archæological interest.

Temple of Sidhnāth at Baijnāth.—For this building I proposed only such minor measures as will tend to keep it up in its present ruined state. The cost has been estimated at Rs. 1208. The inscribed tablet, let into the southern wall, should be deposited in the Lahore Museum.

Kāngrā Fort.—The only buildings in the Fort which have escaped annihilation are the two gates known as Amīrī and Jabāngīrī Darwāza. Both are seriously damaged. I recommended that adequate measures be taken to save them from further ruin. Of the shrine of Ambikā Devī the *maṇḍapa* and the two small Jain shrines at the back are still extant. The inscribed image contained in one of these shrines, and the pedestal placed in the other, I suggested should be sent to Lahore; but from a letter received since from the Deputy Commissioner Kāngrā District it appears that the image is still worshipped by Jains from other places.

Temple of Indrēśvar in the Kāngrā Bāzār.—This temple, the oldest shrine in Kāngrā City, is completely ruined, but the two Jaina sculptures it contains, one of which is inscribed, are intact. They should be sent to Lahore, provided the priest in charge has no objection to their removal.

Temple of Vajrēśvarī or Mātā Devī.—This temple, situated in Bhavan, the suburb of Kāngrā, was destroyed in the earth-quake; but the stone tablet inscribed with the record of its foundation in A. D. 1440 (See *Epigraphia Indica* Vol. I, p. 190) has marvellously escaped destruction. The shrine, though widely reputed for its sanctity, possessed little anti-quarian interest. A committee was formed to raise funds for the purpose of rebuilding the temple.

Temple of Ambikeśvara at Haripur.—This temple, profusely decorated with carvings, is believed to be the oldest at Haripur. It was slightly damaged in the earthquake.

Masonry tank (naun) at Javali decorated with carvings, was also slightly damaged.

Thākurdvārā at Fatchpur, 16 miles south-east of Núrpur, slightly damaged. This building, which is said to date from the seventeenth century, has no architectural pretensions, but is decorated with freecoes relating to the legend of Krishna which are worth preserving.

Of the eastern division no particulars have been received.

CHAMBA STATE.

The temple of Narsingh at Brahmaur (map Barmacr). The superstructure has been thrown south-westward, the stones being displaced some 5' at a height of 7 to 8' from the ground-level. Consequently the two pilasters supporting the lintel of the porch have become detached from the wall. At several places the walls are cracked, especially on the north-west side. The only way of restoring the building to its original state would be to demolish and re-erect the whole structure. But this would involve a cost hardly justified by the architectural interest attaching to this temple. Possibly the two pilasters in the porch could be replaced, but this would require the supervision of an expert.

The temple of Manimahes at Brahmaur has suffered very little. The façade over the porch is somewhat cracked, and inside also slight cracks are apparent. The carved stones which support the lintel over the outer entrance are broken, evidently owing to the action of an iron bar, which has been injudiciously fastened to them. Several of the dwarf pillars in the outer niches, here as well as in the Narsingh temple, are entirely worn. They ought to be replaced by new ones carved on the original pattern.

The temple of Lakṣaṇā Devī consists of a square *cella* with a porch in front, encased in an outer wall built of layers of rubble stone masonry separated by horizontal wooden beams, the whole being surmounted by a sloping wooden roof covered with slates. Of the outer walls, that to the west has entirely collapsed, as is also the case with the platform built against it (locally called "*bindi*"). I recommended that both should be rebuilt without delay, and adequate measures taken to make the roof perfectly safe. The woodwork of the façade and porch, with its beautiful carvings, does not show any traces of injury.

A great number of the small *līṅga* shrines and *dharmśālās* have been ruined by the earthquake. Some of them could be rebuilt with the material at hand, but none of them can be said to possess special archæological interest.

The State *koṭhī*, which is said to date from the reign of Raja Prthvī Singh (17th Century), is completely ruined. I have recommended that any specimens of wood-carving found among the debris should be preserved, especially a door with four well-carved figures in Mughal dress.

The temple of Śakti Devi at Chātrāṛhi has hardly suffered from the action of the earth-quake. It is true that the *dharmasālās* surrounding the temple-yard have been completely destroyed; but these did not possess any archæological interest and can easily be rebuilt. Of the temple proper the modern walling, built in the spaces between the pillars has been shaken down, whereas the old wood-work has withstood the shock. As a temporary measure, I recommended that the walls should be rebuilt in the same *kaccha* manner. But subsequently more effective steps should be taken to strengthen the structure. A strong wooden framework would seem most adequate. On this point the advice of a trained architect will be most desirable.

7.—EXPLORATION.

Excavations at the Māthā-Kuar Kot near Kasia.—The following is a brief account of the explorations carried out on the principal Buddhist site near Kasia from the middle of January till the end of March at a cost of Rs. 1,799-8-11. A detailed statement of expenditure is given beneath. The sum first sanctioned was Rs. 1,400, but at my request an additional Rs. 400 were sanctioned to enable me to complete this year's excavations.

The excavation of the large monastery* which occupies the north-west portion of the mound was continued, and most of the cells and part of the central court-yard were cleared. The latter is paved with brick tiles and comprises two wells belonging to different periods of occupation, as appears from their difference in level.

In the course of the excavation of this edifice no important finds were made except a collection of inscribed clay-seals, which will be referred to beneath. The building itself, however, is a very fine specimen of its class, the heavy brick walls standing at places to a height of 9 feet, and every attempt should be made to preserve it in its present state.

Adjoining this building, to the south, the remains of an earlier monastery came to light, consisting of rows of cells built round two square courtyards. In the centre of each courtyard a square tank is found, one containing a well.

In this building the finds were more important, including a collection of twelve metal vessels and sacrificial implements. This is evidently due to the circumstance that this monastery was destroyed by fire, whereas the later one more probably became gradually deserted. Masses of charred *sāl* wood were found in considerable quantity. The date when this building became thus destroyed must have been about 400 A. D. as appears from the inscribed clay seals found among the ruins.

In a field to the east of the mound a third monastery was unearthed without its existence being indicated by any elevation of the soil. There can be little doubt that the fields around the mound still contain numerous remains of monuments which would repay excavation.

In the course of my operations it became apparent that the buildings extend in all directions beyond the limits of the mound. Only thirty years ago its size was much more extensive than it is now, as is evident from the boundary-marks left by Mr. Carlleyle who excavated the *stūpa* and temple of the dying Buddha in 1875. Since then the agriculturists have continually encroached upon the site.

The exact extent of the original site can be established with full certainty owing to the discovery of a brick wall which once formed the enclosure. This wall was traced through the fields on the four sides of the

* Cf. V. A. Smith. The remains near Kasia (Allahabad 1896) Plan.

mound, its total length being not less than 5000 ft. In connection with this wall two points are of special interest ; first, to the south of the group of buildings a large entrance gate was found, secondly all along the east side the wall is buried under a layer of river silt.

Here I may briefly note that Hiuen Tsiang describes the temple of the *Nirvāṇa* as standing in the midst of a grove of *sāl* trees on the western bank of a river half a mile north-west of the town of Kusinārā. It will be seen how well this agrees with the points just noted, which indicate the former existence of a town to the south and of a river to the east of the site. The long brick wall suggests the ancient enclosure of the sacred grove in which the temple stood. Moreover, about half a mile south-east of the entrance gate in and near the village of Anrudhvā, a group of ancient buildings was discovered which seems to have belonged to the town just-mentioned.

But apart from such indications the recent excavations have afforded positive proof of the identity of the site with Buddha's death-place. In and around both the monasteries a number of clay-seals were found which, according to the inscriptions they bear, belonged to "the congregation of reverend friars of the Convent of the Great Decease." This last expression (Sanskrit *mahāparinirvāṇa*) is the term constantly used in the sacred books of the Buddhists to indicate Buddha's death. The ruined monastery, therefore, in which these documents were found, was that which stood on the traditional site of Buddha's death.

Among these inscriptions there are two which mention the name of another monastery. This circumstance only confirms the above conclusion. For the convent they mention is that of Buddha's cremation which also is known to have existed in the immediate neighbourhood of Kusinārā and is referred to by the Chinese pilgrim I-tsing as the *Bandhana* monastery.

Thus this winter's explorations have led to the important result of establishing beyond doubt the identity of the Buddhist site near Kasia with the traditional place of Buddha's *Nirvāṇa*, one of the four great places of pilgrimage of the Buddhists.

Considering the importance of the site, it is highly desirable that the explorations should be systematically continued. Though the main buildings of the mound proper have been exposed, it will be clear from the above remarks that these only form the nucleus of a much more extensive group of monuments. How far these extend it is at present impossible to say. *A priori*, it seems probable that the greater portion of the area enclosed by the brick wall was taken up by the sacred *sāl* grove, and that the buildings only occupied its northern portion.

I, therefore, have proposed that a piece of land adjoining the mound be acquired by Government for further exploration. This ground for the greater part belonged to the mound in Mr. Carlleyle's days and, therefore, most probably contains remains of the buildings. I may add that among

the monuments still to be discovered there is an inscribed pillar mentioned by the Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsiang.

It will be necessary next to remove debris of previous excavations, which, for want of space, have been thrown up along the sides of the mound, and already, in the course of this year's explorations, caused much trouble and labour. The Joint-Magistrate at Kasia has informed me that the debris could be well used as ballast for the Gorakhpur road.

If my proposals meet with the approval of the Local Government I shall be glad to devote the greater part of next cold season to the Kasia excavations. I reckon that in two or three years the exploration of the whole site can be completed. But at present, it is, of course, impossible to say what remains are still underground. The excavations will, in any case, have to be carried out on a somewhat larger scale than was the case in this and the previous year. An estimate of the cost of four months' excavations is added to this report.

Finally I wish to express my thanks to the District Officers Mr. T. A. H. Way, I. C. S., Collector at Gorakhpur; Mr. R. O. Tute, I. C. S., Joint-Magistrate at Kasia; and Mr. J. W. O'Callaghan, Executive Engineer, Gorakhpur for the assistance rendered in the course of the work. As in the previous year, I derived much benefit from the services of B. Kashi Ram of the Public Works Department, whilst in the actual supervision of the work and registering of finds my clerk L. Gursaran Das Mehta made himself very useful.

LIST OF FINDS.*

Four cases carved bricks.
 Three cases pottery.
 Twelve metal vessels and implements.
 Some hundred terra-cotta figurines.
 A skull and numerous bones.
 Beads and spindle-works.
 Several knives, iron nails and rings.
 Grinding stones.
 Terra-cotta drain-pipe.
 Numerous inscribed clay-seals.
 Fragments of terra-cotta Buddha head.

* The objects have been stored in the cellars of the Lucknow Museum, no room being available for their proper exhibition.

Statement of Expenditure incurred on Excavations.

Number.	Sub-head.	Amount sanctioned.			Expenditure.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Labour	1,378	0	0	1,463	4	10
2	Compensation for Chaukidar's house ...	100	0	0	100	0	0
3	Tools	20	0	0	30	0	0
4	Rewards	72	0	0	22	10	2
5	Photography	80	0	0	6	7	0
6	Boxes for finds	20	0	0	23	9	0
7	Baskets and Rope	20	0	0	19	13	11
8	Compensation for crops	30	0	0	17	1	0
9	Miscellaneous and transport	80	0	0	116	11	0
TOTAL ...		1,800	0	0	1,799	8	11

Estimate of Expenditure for Excavations proposed to be carried on during the cold season 1906-07.

					Rs.	A.	P.
1	Acquisition of land ... ..	...	...	...	500	0	0
2	Clearing of debris ... ..	...	...	...	800	0	0
3	Labour ... ..	...	...	...	2,000	0	0
4	Transport of finds ... ..	...	...	...	100	0	0
5	Contingencies and Rewards ... ..	...	...	...	100	0	0
TOTAL ...		...	...	...	3,500	0	0

8.—EPIGRAPHY.

CHAMBA STATE.

The inscriptions discovered in Chamba State in the course of the summer are, for the greater part, incised on carved fountain-slabs of the kind described in my last Progress Report p. 44. Most important among them are the two inscriptions of Luj and Sālhi, either of which helps us to fix the date of one of the ancient rulers of Chamba. For the discovery of these two inscriptions I am indebted to Munshi Imam Din of the Forest Department. The fountain-stone of Luj near the border of Pādar was erected in the first year of Rājā Jāsaṭa in the year 81 of the Saptarṣi era, which would correspond to the year 5 of some century of the Christian era. As Jāsaṭa is frequently mentioned in the Rājatarāṅgiṇī as a kinsman and supporter of Harṣa and his grandson Bhikṣācara, the year of his accession must have been 1105 A. D. It follows that, when in 1101 Jāsaṭa surrendered to Sussala in the temple of Vijayeśvara the modern Vijabror (*vulgo* Bijbihara) he was heir-apparent (Skr. *yuvarāja*) and had not yet succeeded his father Āsaṭa. That Kalhana calls him king (Skr. *nṛpati*) on this occasion is evidently an anachronism.

The other inscription is found at the village of Sālhi, some seven miles from Sāc in the romantic Secu glen. It is cut on a large slab (ht. 6' 6", width 7'), carved with the figures of various deities, and records the erection of this "*Varuṇa*" (*i. e.* fountain-stone) in the 27th year of the reign of Rājā Lalitavarman and in the year 46 of the Saptarṣi era. From the place which Lalitavarman occupies in the genealogical roll (*Vaṁśāvalī*) of the Rājās of Ohambā, we may infer that he lived in the 12th century. The year in which the fountain-slab was erected is, therefore, 1170 and that of Lalitavarman's accession 1144 A. D.

The Sālhi inscription enables us, moreover, to date the *praśasti* (eulogy) of Devī-rī-Koṭhī which was likewise written in the reign of Lalitavarman (*Cf.* Progress Report 1904-05, p. 44) namely in the regnal year of that prince expressed by the numerical value of the words *muni* "Sage" (=7) and *Vidhu* "moon" (=1), *i. e.* the year 17. The interpretation of this date I owe to the kindness of Professor F. Kielhorn.

It adds much to the interest of the Sālhi fountain-stone that each of the figures of the deities carved on it is marked by a short epigraph. The centre of the upper row is occupied by Śiva, with Varuṇa and Gaṇeśa to his right, whilst Indra and Kārttikeya are seated to the left. In the middle or second row we have Viṣṇu reposing on the snake Śeṣa with two river goddesses on each side. The third or lower-most row must also have consisted of four river deities, but this part of the stone is much injured by an avalanche and only two of the four figures are preserved.

These Naiads and the four of the second row are identical except for the distinguishing *vāhana*. Each figure holds in one hand a lotus stalk in the other a water vessel, on which we find the name of the river

it personifies. Thus we are enabled to identify: Gaṅgā (the Ganges) with her crocodile or *makara*, Yamunā (the Jamnā) with a tortoise, Veth (the Jehlam) with a fish, Sindhu (the Indus) with a dragon, Vipāśā (the Bias) with a hippocamp (?) and Sataludra (the Satluj), the *vāhana* of which is lost. It will be noticed that the names are neither in Sanskrit nor in Hindī, but in some intermediate form.

The remaining fountain inscriptions recovered are mostly fragmentary and of less historical importance. There is one other inscription which deserves special notice. It was found at Gūm (map Guh), once the head-quarters of a *pargana*, now included in the Lilh *pargana*. The inscription is cut on a large squared stone which must have belonged to a *liṅga*, and records the erection of a Śiva temple by Aṣāḍha a feudatory (*Sāmanta*) of Rājā Meruvarman. It is, therefore, contemporaneous with the earliest documents found in Chambā State and shows that the rule of Meruvarman whose capital was at Brahmaur extended much lower down the Rāvī valley than was hitherto supposed. Besides it affords further proof of the prevalence of Śivaism in Chambā in the 8th century of our era.

LADĀKH (JAMMU-KASHMIR STATE).

In treating of epigraphical research I wish briefly to mention the interesting work which is being done in Ladākh by the Rev. A. H. Francke of the Moravian Mission, who has succeeded in collecting a considerable number of historical inscriptions in Tibetan. A first instalment which comprises 89 specimens (including one in Urdū) has been published by him in forty hand-printed copies.

The earliest of these inscriptions belong to the period between 800 and 1000 A. D. From that time up to the present day there is a continuous series of epigraphical records, mostly inscribed on votive tablets which can be approximately dated owing to their containing the name of the ruler of the time. They mention the names of thirteen kings of Western Tibet known to history. I note especially No. 45, an epithalamium of the beginning of the 17th century, and some inscriptions referring to the construction of bridges and roads. It is sincerely hoped that Mr. Francke will find leisure to continue his researches for which he is so eminently fitted by his knowledge of Tibetan and local history.

Besides these Tibetan records there exists in Ladākh a number of epigraphs in Indian scripts of an earlier date. It is interesting to find that both Brāhmī and Kharoṣṭhī were used. The earliest specimen of those of which Mr. Francke has sent me hand-copies, is a rock-inscription found on the right bank of the Indus a few yards below the Dogra fort at Khalatse (map Khalsi or Khaleh, Leh Tahsil). It consists of one line of five Brāhmī characters of the Maurya period which I read Bharad[v]āyasa.* This

* I am to point out, that, as only hand-copies are available to me, this and the following readings are not to be considered as final.

is the genitive of *Bharadvāya* (Skr. *Bharadvāja*) a Brahmanical name. Whoever the bearer of this name was, we may assume that he was an inhabitant of north-western India, as appears from the substitution *ya* for *ja* between two vowels. Cf. *maharayasa* and *puyae* in the Takht-i-Bahai inscription.

At the same locality Mr. Francke has noticed another rock-inscription consisting of some eleven letters of Kharoṣṭhī writing apparently of the Kuṣāṇa period. Near a group of chortens called Gochen on the bank of the Indus there exists a fragmentary rock-inscription of six letters arranged in two lines. The character is Brāhmī of the Kuṣāṇa period. I read it Śrī (?) *Sacamatīsyā* genitive of *Sacamati* (Skr. *Satyamati*). Brief though these epigraphs be, they afford proof of the early intercourse between Ladākh and India.

Inscriptions in Indian Character of a later date occur on votive clay tablets with figures of stūpas and deities such as are found on Buddhist sites all over India. Mr. Francke sent me two specimens which he obtained at Khalatse, 400 yards above the travellers' bungalow in the direction of Skinding. They are inscribed with the Buddhist creed in Sanskrit. The character is that of the 9th century. The objects have been deposited in the Lahore Museum.

Śāradā inscriptions also are met with in Ladākh. The occurrence of such inscriptions can be easily accounted for by the close vicinity of Kashmir where the Śāradā character is indigenous. A partially effaced inscription painted in black ink on the wall of the ancient monastery of Chigtan, Kargil tahsil, Purig district, seems to be written in that script. Mr. Francke informs me that the building belongs to that type of convents in West-Tibet which were founded by Kashmirian Buddhist monks at the time when Buddhism declined in Kashmir.

Another Śāradā inscription in eight lines has been previously noticed by Sir A. Cunningham * on the back of what he believed to be a *Sati* pillar between the hamlet of Styalbo and the village of Drās. The inscription is Buddhist as appears from its mentioning the Bodhisattvas *Lokeśvara* (i. e. *Avalokiteśvara*) and *Maitreya*. It is not dated, but judging from the type of Śāradā used, it may be assigned to the 12th century A. D.

SĀRNĀTH.

In addition to the important inscriptions noted in my last Progress Report (p. 46) the excavations carried on by Mr. F. O. Oertel at Sārnāth near Benares have yielded several more epigraphs mostly carved on Buddhist images. As they are short votive inscriptions, their chief interest lies in their connection with the sculptures on which they occur. Earliest in date are three inscriptions in Brāhmī of the Maurya period, which are cut on the pillars of a Buddhist railing which originally may

* *Ladak* (London, 1854), p. 381 and plate xxx. The terms Kashmirian *Tākri* used by Cunningham is incorrect, as *Tākri* is the modern form of the ancient *Śāradā*.

have stood round the Aśoka column. On one of these pillars, the donation of a Buddhist nun (*bhikkhunī*), we find another inscription in Gupta character recording the gift of a lamp to the Lord Buddha by a lay-member. Apparently the old railing pillar was set up as a lamp-stand in the 5th century the time of this later record. Finally it must have been used as a building stone, as is evident from the mortice holes which have partly destroyed the later inscription.

A well preserved inscription which presumably belongs to the same period (5th Century A. D.) is incised on the base of a statue. It consists of one stanza (*śloka*) in pure Sanskrit which I read :

Ādityabandhor Buddhasya pratimāpratimadyuteḥ kārītā Śīlayaśasā kāṅkṣatā padam uttamam. "Of the Sun's kinsman the Buddha of matchless splendour [this] image was caused to be made by Śīlayaśas striving after the highest state of bliss."

It is to be deplored that the image to which the inscribed base belonged has not been recovered. A similar inscription in Sanskrit poetry of the same period is found on a Buddha image discovered at Sār-nāth by Sir A. Cunningham and preserved in the Calcutta Museum.

Among the remaining early Gupta inscriptions excavated at Sār-nāth there is one which has the peculiarity that the letters are raised, which, as far as I know, is not the case with any other inscription of the pre-Muhammadan period. It is cut on the pedestal of an image of Buddha seated in the earth-touching attitude, and records the donation of this statue by a Buddhist friar, the senior monk (*Sthavira*) Bandhugupta.

Most of the later epigraphs contain nothing but the so-called Buddhist creed (*dharmaparyāya*). The two earliest records of this kind are incised on the detached hand of an image and on the back of a headless statuette of Buddha preaching the sacred Law. Both presumably belong to the 5th century A. D.

9.—ACQUISITIONS FOR MUSEUMS.

LAHORE MUSEUM.

1. Inscribed stone discovered in the house of the chief priest attached to the temple of Baijnāth at Baijnāth (Kāngrā district). The inscription in the Śāradā character is incomplete and much defaced. From the remaining portion it is evident that it records the erection of a temple of Kalesvara by a local chief or *rāṇā*, the second member of whose name is Candra.

2. Stone image of Ganga (ht. 2' 3½") the river Ganges personified, from the temple of Sandhyā Devi (the goddess of dawn) at Jagatsukh the ancient capital of Kulu (Kāngrā District). The river-goddess is shown standing on her vehicle the *makara*. She has four arms, two of which hold a fly-whisk and a lotus-flower. The two remaining hands held a well-shaped vaso provided with a circular hole. From this it may be inferred that the image was originally placed at a fountain in such a manner that the water escaped through the opening in the urn.

3. Brass statuette (ht. 9 $\frac{3}{16}$ ") of Śākyamuni Buddha, seated cross-legged in the so-called "earth-touching" attitude. This is the posture in which the Buddha is represented at the moment of his enlightenment when, being attacked by Māra's host, he called the Earth to witness of his good deeds in this and previous existences. This is also indicated by the little thunderbolt (*vajra*) in front of the figure, symbolizing the "adamantine seat" (*vajrāsana*) on which the Buddha was seated at that very moment. The statuette was obtained by Paṇḍit Hirananda from the shrine of Nandikeśvar at Dādā (Kāngrā district) where it is said to have been brought by a wandering mendicant. Presumably it originates either from Nepal or from Tibet.

The objects Nos. 4—11 relating to Lamaistic cult were obtained from the Gandāl monastery on the confluence of the Chandrā and the Bhágā in British Lahul.

4. Copper casket (ht. 4¼") or amulet-holder, inscribed with the mystic syllable *Om* and containing a painted clay figurino (ht. 3½") of Vajra-Bhairava "the tutelary fiend of the established church." This deity is represented with nine faces, the lowest central one being that of a bull. His arms and legs are innumerable, the former carry weapons, the latter trample upon the enemies of the established church. See Waddell. *Lamaism* p. 362.

5. Painted clay figurino (ht. 4¾") of a four-armed deity seated cross-legged on a lotus. As two of the hands are broken and probably an attribute in the upper right hand is also lost, it is impossible to identify the figure with certainty. At the back is inscribed the formula: *Om maṇi padme huṃ*.

6. Painted clay figurino (ht. 5½") of some deity or ascetic seated cross-legged on the skin of some animal and holding flowers in the two hands which are crossed over the breast. The figure is placed in a trifolied niche, surrounded with flames.

7. Painted clay tablet (ht. 2½") of trifolied shape containing three figurines in relief. The upper one represents Padmasambhava ("the Lotus-born") the saint who introduced Buddhism in Tibet. He is seated cross-legged on a lotus and has a thunderbolt in his right and an alms-bowl (or nectar-vessel) in his left hand. Against his left shoulder rests the trident. The other two figures appear to be Vajrapāṇi "the thunderbolt-bearer" to the proper right and a dancing witch to the proper left. Both these figures are represented with dishevelled hair surrounded by a halo of flames. Between them we find the sacred syllable *Om*.

8. Picturo on paper mounted on cloth (ht. 2' 8") called *tanke* in Tibetan. The main figure seems to represent Avalokiteśvara, four-armed, two hands joined before the breast, whilst the others hold a rosary and a blue lotus-flower. The central figure above is Amitābha "the Buddha of boundless light" who is the spiritual father of Avalokiteśvara. To his right is another Buddha figure, seated in the earth-touching attitude. Probably it represents Śākyamuni, who is the earthly reflex (Māṇṣi-Buddha) of Amitābha. The figure in the other corner is the dark-coloured goddess Tārā, holding a blue lotus in her left hand, whilst the posture of the right hand expresses charity.

9. Picture on cloth (ht. 1' 10"). Here also the main figure seems to represent Avalokiteśvara, surmounted by his spiritual father Amitābha. Of the two remaining figures that to the proper right is Mañjuśrī characterised by his yellow colour and by the flaming sword of wisdom in his right hand. The flower in his other hand ought to be the blue lotus on which his second attribute, the book, is commonly placed. The fourth figure seems to be the terrible Mahākāla, blue-coloured with dishevelled hair and surrounded by flames.

10. Picture on paper mounted on cloth (ht. 2' 11"). The figure in the centre is the white Tārā, seated on a red lotus which rises from the waters. Her right hand is in the gift-bestowing attitude, her left hand holds a blue lotus. Her forehead, hand-palms and soles are marked with eyes. See Waddell Lamaism, p. 359. Over her is Amitābha, the Buddha of boundless light, red coloured and seated in meditation, with an alms-bowl (?) in his hands. The female deity to the right seated in the same posture and of the same red colour I take to be his female counterpart or energy. To his left we have the goddess Uṣṇīṣa-Vijayā. Her colour is white. She is seated cross-legged on a lotus, and has three faces, that to the right being yellow and that to the left black. The central white face is marked with the frontal eye. She is eight-armed; her hands show the following attributes and attitudes: to the right a figurine of Amitābha, an arrow, the gift bestowing attitude and a thunderbolt (not indicated on the picture), to the left: a nectar (?) vessel, a bow, a strangling string (not indicated) and the gesture of protection. It will be seen that on the picture two of her hands, instead of holding the thunderbolt and the strangling string, are joined before the breast in the attitude of expounding the law.

Of the two figures in the lower corners that to the proper right represents the god of wealth Kubera, also called Jambhala from his attribute, the lemon in his right hand. In the other hand he holds the pearl-vomiting mongoose. The remaining figure is Kubera's female counterpart, the goddess of abundance Vasūdhārā, "the wealth-bearing one." Her colour is yellow. She has two arms. Her right hand is in the gift-bestowing attitude, the left is raised before the breast. The ear of corn at the side of her left shoulder confirms the identification.

11. Picture on silk (ht. 2' 5") said to originate from China. On it is the figure of a grand lama whose name and titles are written beneath in Tibetan characters.

Mr. A. H. Francke translates it "Honour to rDerje'A chang, the king of religion of a name of good glory. It is not made by hand." This last addition expresses the belief that the picturo owes its origin to a miracle. The person represented whose name is mentioned in the inscription was the first of the so-called Phanchen rinpoches of the Trashi lhunpe monastery.

12. Votive clay-tablet (ht. 6") from Khalatse near Leh (Ladākh). In centre seated Buddha figure between two standing Bodhisattvas surrounded by a number of miniature stūpas. Under the figures there is the Buddhist creed in Sanskrit written in the script which was current in India in about the ninth century of our era.

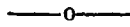
LUCKNOW MUSEUM.

Two Sculptures from Rudarpur (Gorakhpur district) acquired through Mr. T. A. H. Way, I. C. S., Collector, Gorakhpur.

1. A Vishnu image in blue schist 4' high 2' wide, four-armed, upper right hand broken, with representations of the ten *avatāras* (partly missing) on both sides.

2. A figure (2' 4" high 1' 7" wide) of a bearded deity holding a vase in his left hand and seated on a goat.

(For the Kasia finds deposited in the Lucknow Museum see p. 28.)



10.—ADDITIONS TO LISTS OF MONUMENTS.

PUNJAB.

Chaitru (चैत्र) Kangra district, 6 miles from Bhāgsū and 5 miles from Kangra. Buddhist *stūpa*, known as Bhīm Tilā some 830' in circumference, situated at the confluence of the Mānji and Gurlū nālās. In making a cutting through the south-eastern portion of the mound for the new cart-road from Dharmśālā to Kangra the late Mr. F. Farley discovered a Buddha head, now placed in the Lahore Museum. (Cf. Progress Report, 1904-05 p. 49). Another Buddha image has been set up near the site and is now worshipped by the Hindūs.

Sialkōt.—Mound known as Tibba Jāliān, 8 acres in area and 4 to 7 yards high, at the south-east side of the city on the banks of the Aik. Some bricks 15" square and 3" thick are reported to have been found here. An intaglio with a Greek figure and Kharoṣṭhi legend (*Cu-la-sa*) is also said to originate from that site. The site is of great archaeological interest in connection with the identification of Sialkōt with the ancient Sākala or Sāgala recently proposed by Dr. J. F. Fleet. (Actes du XIV^e. Congrès International des Orientalistes. Tome I.)

UNITED PROVINCES.

Saton 4 miles from Bahrāmpūr, Fāzlpur district. Ruined Brahmanical temple, presumably of the 8th century A. D.

11.—PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent of the Archæological Survey, Panjáb and United Provinces Circle for the year ending 31st March 1905.

Buddhist sculptures from Benares in Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India for 1903-04, p. 212 to 226. With 3 plates and 5 text-illustrations

Inscribed Gandhāra Sculptures.—Ibidem p. 224 to 260. With 5 plates and 1 text-illustration.

A copper-plate grant of Raja Bahādur Singh of Kullu.—Ibidem p. 261 to 269. With one facsimile.

Inscriptions in the State Museum at Gwalior, by Paṇḍit Hīrānanda M. A. Ibidem p. 277 to 288. With one facsimile.

Epigraphical discoveries at Sārṇāth. *Epigraphia Indica*. With two plates of facsimiles.

IN COURSE OF PREPARATION.

Inscriptions of Chamba State.—Report of the Archæological Survey of India. New Imperial Series. With facsimiles of seventy-two inscriptions.

Catalogue of Sculptures preserved in the Municipal Museum at Mathurā.

Catalogue of Sculptures preserved in the Central Museum at Lahoro.

Note on excavations at Kasia.—Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India for 1904-05.

Inscribed brass statuettes from Fatehpur (Kāngra).—Ibidem. With one plate.

Excavations at Sārṇāth, by Mr. F. O. Oertel. Ibidem.

The ruined temple in the Nūrpur Fort, by P. Hirananda M. A.—Ibidem.

**List of Public Libraries to which the Reports of the Superintendent,
Archæological Survey, Northern Circle, are supplied.**

Serial No.	Name of Public Library.	Serial No.	Name of Public Library.
United Kingdom.		Austria.	
1	British Museum Library, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.	34	Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna.
2	Bodleian Library, Oxford.	35	Hungarian Academy Buda-Pesth.
3	London University Library, Imperial Institute, London, S. W.		
4	Cambridge University Library, Cambridge.	Italy.	
5	Edinburgh " " Edinburgh.	36	Biblioteca Nazionale, Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.
6	Glasgow " " Glasgow.	37	R. Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze.
7	Aberdeen " " Aberdeen.	38	American School of Classical Studies, Rome.
8	Trinity College Library, Dublin.		
9	Folklore Society, 11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W. C.	Other Countries in Europe.	
10	National Art Library, South Kensington Museum, London.	39	Koninklijke Akademie Van Wetenschap pen te, Amsterdam, Holland.
11	Royal Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, London, W.	40	Royal Institute of Netherlands, India, The Hague, Holland.
12	Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.	41	Imperial Academy of Sciences (for the Asiatic Museum), St. Petersburg, Russia.
13	The Royal Library, Windsor Castle, Berks.	42	Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark.
14	Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London.	43	Académie Royale d'Archéologie de Belgique, Anvers.
15	Royal Society, Edinburgh.	44	University Library, Upsala, Sweden.
16	Royal Irish Academy, 19, Dawson Street, Dublin.	45	University Library, Christiania, Norway.
17	National Library of Ireland, Leinster House, Kildare Street, Dublin.	46	British School at Athens, Greece.
18	Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, London.	47	La Société Archeologique d'Athènes, Athens, Greece.
19	Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.	48	British School at Rome.
20	Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, Scotland.	America.	
21	Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, National Museum of Antiquities, Queen Street, Edinburgh.	49	American Oriental Society, 235, Bishop Street, New Haven, Connecticut, U. S. A.
22	Imperial Institute, London.	50	Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.
23	Indian Institute, Oxford.	51	Secretary, National Museum, Washington, U. S. A.
24	Society for Protection of Ancient Buildings, 10, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W. C.	British Colonies.	
25	The Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, London.	52	The Museum, Canterbury, New Zealand.
26	Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill, Englefield Green, Surrey.	53	Literary and Historical Society, Quebec, Canada.
27	Society for Promotion of Hellenic Studies, London.	54	Melbourne Library, Melbourne.
France.		55	University Library, Sydney, New South Wales.
28	Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.	56	Librarian, Victoria Public Library, Perth, Western Australia.
29	Institut de France, Paris.	57	Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch, Colombo.
30	Musée Guimet, 7, Place d'Yna, Paris.	58	Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Singapore.
31	Revue Archéologique, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.	59	Librarian, Museum of Arabic Art, Cairo, Egypt.
Germany.		India.	
32	Bibliothek der Deutschen, Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, Halle (Saale), Germany.	1	Imperial Library, Calcutta.
33	Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences, Berlin.	2	Indian Museum, Calcutta.

Serial No.	Name of Public Library.	Serial No.	Name of Public Library.
	Madras.		United Provinces.
3	University Library, Madras.	17	University Library, Allahabad.
4	Public Library, Madras.	18	Public Library, Allahabad.
5	Presidency College, Madras.	19	Provincial Museum Library, Lucknow.
6	School of Art, Madras.	20	Sanskrit College, Benares.
7	Government Central Museum, Madras.	21	Thomason College, Rurki.
8	Christian College Library, Madras.		Punjab.
	Bombay.	22	Punjab Public Library, Lahore.
		23	Museum Library, Lahore.
9	University Library, Bombay.	24	University Library, Lahore.
10	Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay.	25	Government College Library, Lahore.
11	School of Art, Bombay.	26	Delhi Museum and Institute, Delhi.
12	The College of Science, Poona.		Burma.
	Bengal.	27	The Bernard Free Library, Rangoon.
		28	The Phayre Museum, Rangoon.
			Central India.
13	University Library, The Senate House, Calcutta.	29	Rajkumar College, Indore.
14	Presidency College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.	30	The Librarian, Dhar Museum Library, Dhar.
15	Sanskrit College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.		Rajputana.
16	Asiatic Society of Bengal, 57, Park Street, Calcutta.	31	College Library, Ajmir.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Page.

1.	Office routine	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2.	Diaries	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
3.	The year's work	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
4.	Conservation (amount of expenditure)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
5.	Protected monuments	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
6.	Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
7.	Excavations	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
8.	Original exploration	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
9.	Publications	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
10.	Contravention of standing orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
11.	Office library	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
12.	Annual office expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

PART II.

List of plates	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Notes on conservation in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

APPENDICES.

A.—Statement of expenditure on conservation	12
B.—List of photographs taken during the year	...	...	...	...	...	19
C.—List of drawings made during the year	...	...	...	...	...	24
D.—List of inscriptions copied	...	...	...	...	...	25
E.—List of libraries, &c., which are supplied with the report	...	...	...	...	...	32

PART I.

1. *Office routine.*—Maulvi Muhammad Shuaib took privilege leave from the 7th August 1906, which was afterwards commuted to leave on medical certificate. He returned to duty on the 27th September 1906.

2. *Diary.*—

April	1st and 2nd	...	...	At Agra.
"	3rd	...	...	Inspected Sikandarrah.
"	4th to 12th	...	...	At Agra.
"	13th	...	...	Inspected Sikandarrah.
"	14th to 17th	...	...	At Agra.
"	18th	...	...	Left Agra for Delhi.
"	19th	...	...	At Delhi.
"	20th	...	...	Arrived at Lahore.
"	21st to May 19th	...	...	At Lahore.
May	20th	...	...	Left Lahore.
"	21st	...	...	Arrived at Simla.
"	22nd to June 4th	...	...	At Simla.
June	5th	...	...	Left Simla.
"	6th	...	...	Arrived at Lahore.
"	6th	...	...	Left Lahore.
"	13th	...	...	Arrived at Srinagar (Kashmir).
"	14th to August 10th	...	...	At Srinagar (Kashmir).
August	11th	...	...	Left Srinagar.
"	12th and 13th	...	...	At Gulmarg.
"	14th	...	...	Returned to Srinagar.
"	15th to 21st	...	...	At Srinagar.
"	22nd	...	...	Left Srinagar for Islamabad.
"	23rd	...	...	At Islamabad.
"	24th	...	...	Left Islamabad for Aitchibal via Martand.
"	25th and 26th	...	...	At Aitchibal.
"	27th	...	...	Inspected Verinag.
"	28th	...	...	At Aitchibal.
"	29th	...	...	Left Aitchibal.
"	30th	...	...	Arrived at Srinagar.
"	31st to September 15th	...	...	At Srinagar.
September	16th	...	...	Left Srinagar.
"	22nd	...	...	Arrived at Lahore.
"	23rd to 30th	...	...	At Lahore.
October	1st	...	...	Left Lahore.
"	2nd	...	...	Arrived at Simla.
"	3rd to 12th	...	...	At Simla.
"	13th	...	...	Left Simla.
"	14th	...	...	Arrived at Lahore.
"	15th to 23rd	...	...	At Lahore.
"	24th	...	...	Left Lahore.
"	25th	...	...	Arrived at Multan.
"	26th and 27th	...	...	At Multan.
"	28th	...	...	Left Multan.
"	28th	...	...	Arrived at Dera Ghazi Khan.
"	29th and 30th	...	...	At Dera Ghazi Khan.
"	31st	...	...	Left Dera Ghazi Khan.
November	1st	...	...	Arrived at Lahore.
"	1st	...	...	Left Lahore.
"	2nd	...	...	Arrived at Delhi.
"	3rd to 7th	...	...	At Delhi.
"	8th	...	...	Left Delhi.
"	8th	...	...	Arrived at Agra.
"	9th to 11th	...	...	At Agra.
"	12th	...	...	Left Agra.
"	12th	...	...	Arrived at Delhi.
"	13th to 17th	...	...	On casual leave.
"	18th	...	...	At Delhi.
"	19th	...	...	Left Delhi.
"	20th	...	...	Arrived at Jaunpur.

November	21st	...	...	Inspected Jami, Atala and Lal Darwaza Masjids and Zafarabad.
"	21st	...	...	Left Zafarabad.
"	22nd	...	...	Arrived at Allahabad.
"	23rd	...	...	Left for Agra.
"	24th to 28th	...	...	At Agra.
"	29th	...	...	Left Agra.
"	30th	...	...	Arrived at Lucknow.
"	30th	...	...	Left Lucknow.
"	30th	...	...	Arrived at Agra.
December	1st to 16th	...	...	At Agra.
"	17th	...	...	Inspected Sikandarah.
"	18th	...	...	At Agra.
"	19th	...	...	Left Agra for Delhi.
"	20th to 22nd	...	...	At Delhi.
"	23rd	...	...	Left Delhi for Agra.
"	24th to January 13th	...	...	At Agra.
January	14th	...	...	Inspected Sikandarah.
"	15th	...	...	Left Agra.
"	16th	...	...	Arrived at Ajmer.
"	17th	...	...	Left Ajmer.
"	18th	...	...	Arrived at Agra.
"	19th and 20th	...	...	At Agra.
"	21st	...	...	To Fatehpur Sikri and back to Agra.
"	22nd to February 4th	...	...	At Agra.
February	5th	...	...	Left Agra for Delhi.
"	6th	...	...	Left Delhi.
"	7th	...	...	Arrived at Benares.
"	8th to March 9th	...	...	At Sarnath near Benares.
March	10th	...	...	Left Benares.
"	10th	...	...	Arrived at Agra.
"	11th	...	...	At Agra.
"	12th	...	...	To Fatehpur Sikri and back to Agra.
"	13th	...	...	At Agra.
"	14th	...	...	Inspected Sikandarah.
"	14th	...	...	Left Agra for Lahore.
"	15th	...	...	Arrived at Lahore.
"	16th	...	...	Left Lahore for Benares.
"	17th	...	...	Arrived at Benares.
"	18th to 31st	...	...	At Sarnath.

3. *The year's work.*—The chief cases of conservation regarding which recommendations were made during the year were as follows :—

			Delhi gate, in the fort.
			Balustrade on platform in front of Diwan-i-Khass, in the fort.
			The part of the Mughal palace lately occupied as a military prison, in the fort.
			The Jahangiri Mahall in the fort.
			The Jami Masjid.
Agra	...	...	Gateway of Itimad-ud-daulah's tomb.
			Rambagh, towers on enclosure wall.
			Sikandarah, the east gateway.
			Sikandarah, the south gateway, jali balustrades and pavements.
			Sikandarah, new gateway and approach to the dāk bungalow.
			Fatehpur Sikri, the caravanserai.
			Fatehpur Sikri, floors in the Hakim's house.
			Hayat Bakhsb and other gardens, in the fort.
			Naubatkhana, in the fort.
			Diwan-i-Amm, mosaics in throne, in the fort.
			Shah Burj, in the fort.
			Zinatu-l-Masajid.
			Jami Masjid, lamp posts.
Delhi	...	...	Humayun's tomb, restoration of channels, and items of whitewashing and pointing.
			Wall and <i>chhatris</i> between the tombs of Humayun and Isa Khan.
			Nizam-ud-din finials, removal of whitewash, and finial on the tomb of Tagah Khan.
			Purana Qila and Sher Mandil.

			{ New wall round the tomb of Isa Khan.
			{ Tomb of Safdar Jang, minor repairs.
			{ The Qutb, colonnades, and tomb of Altamsh.
			{ Tughlakabad, the causeway.
Delhi—(concluded) ...			{ Tomb of Firoz Shah.
			{ Tomb of Shahab-ud-din, Bagh Alam.
			{ An inspection was made of the principal monuments around Delhi to explain to the local Public Works officer what form annual repairs should take.
			{ Naulakha Burj, in the fort.
			{ Shismahall, in the fort.
			{ Chhoti Khwabgah garden, in the fort.
			{ Diwan-i-Amm, in the fort.
Lahore ...	...		{ Mosque of Wazir Khan.
			{ Badshahi Masjid.
			{ Chauburji.
			{ Shahdara, Akbari serai.
			{ Shahdara Jahangir's tomb.
			{ Shalimar Bagh.
Dera Ghazi Khan ...			{ Mosque of Lal Kamal Shah.
			{ Tomb of Naurang Shah.
			{ Mosque of Ghazi Khan.
			{ Jami Masjid, restoration of jali screens, etc.
Jaunpur ...	...		{ Lal Darwaza Masjid.
			{ Atala Masjid.
			{ Zafarabad.
Allahabad ...	...		{ Zenana building in the fort.
Kashmir ...	...		{ The Mughal gardens near Srinagar.
			{ Conversion of the tahsil in the fort into a museum.
Ajmer ...	...		{ Shish Mahall, in the fort.
			{ Arhai-din-ka Jhompri.

The work in Kashmir occupied three months, and consisted in making plans of the principal gardens near Srinagar, and detail drawings of their pavilions, to explain certain recommendations for the conservation of the gardens. Dr. Vogel, Superintendent, Archæological Survey, kindly lent the services of one of his draughtsmen to help me with this work.

During a short period in Simla a beginning was made with the preparation of a Catalogue Raisonné, in relation to Muhammadan monuments in this circle, in the library of the Director General of Archæology.

Early in February I was ordered to Sarnath near Benares, to take part in the excavations there under the Director General of Archæology and I was engaged there until the close of the financial year.

Maulvi Muhammad Shuaib accompanied me to Dera Ghazi Khan and Kashmir, where he collected copies of several inscriptions. He was also summoned to Sarnath to assist in the excavations. Throughout the year he has been engaged in reading and making notes in connection with an article on Delhi fort which he is writing.

4. *Conservation*.—The amounts spent upon conservation during the year are as follows :—

			Rs.	a.	p.
In the United Provinces	...	...	1,14,405	4	1
In the Punjab	...	...	57,126	12	0
At Ajmer	...	...	30,013	12	5

Details of the expenditure are given in appendix A.

5. *Protected monuments*.—Through the agency of the Deputy Commissioner at Delhi, the Moth-ki-Masjid, which was noticed in my report of last year, has been declared a protected monument.

I have long been trying to bring on to the list of monuments to be repaired only in consultation with the Archæological Department, a group of valuable buildings at Multan; but so far the local civil authorities do not appear to have come to any understanding with the owners of the monuments, although it would obviously be to the advantage of the custodians to take this opportunity of securing skilled advice in connection with the repair of their valuable buildings.

At Agra the part of the palace in the fort, recently occupied as a military prison, has been handed over for conservation.

6. *Native States*.—A report upon the Mughal gardens near Srinagar in Kashmir has been forwarded to the Director General of Archæology for disposal. The reproductions of the drawings accompanying the report have not yet emerged from the press.

7. *Excavations*.—See para. 3.

8. *Original exploration*.—I took the opportunity, while I was in Kashmir, of visiting and obtaining photographs of many Muhammadan buildings near Srinagar. Practically nothing is known of the wooden style of Kashmir by the outside world at present, although the style is both distinctive and important. Thanks to the valuable assistance of Babu Boor Sing, whose services were very kindly placed at my disposal by the State, detail drawings were prepared of the Jami Masjid, the mosque of Shah Hamadan, and some tile work on the tomb of Madani at Srinagar. These drawings were only plotted in pencil in Kashmir, but it is hoped that when they are finished they may be published with some notes on the wooden style.

9. *Publications*.—An article on conservation in this circle for the year 1903-04 was published in the Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India. Articles on the same subject, for the years 1904-05 and 1905-06, have been contributed to the next numbers.

Annual Progress Report for the year 1905-06. Report on the Mughal gardens near Srinagar.

10. *Contravention of standing orders*.—During May 1906, I was informed that the Muhammadan community in Lahore were collecting subscriptions for restoring the *chhatris* on the *guldastas* of the Badshahi Masjid in Lahore, and the promoters of the proposal brought a plan of one of the proposed *chhatris* for me to see. While cordially approving of the idea, I was unable to approve of the drawing submitted, and I pointed out that the design of the *chhatris* had been carefully threshed out by the Public Works Engineers in consultation with the Archæological Department, and that the latter drawings should be followed in the restoration. Subsequently, in August, 1906, I heard that the *chhatris* were being restored without reference to the Public Works. I was in Kashmir at the time, and one small *chhatri* had already been restored on one of the *guldastas*, and the funds which had been subscribed were expended before there was time to stop the work through the Deputy Commissioner at Lahore.

I recommended that subscriptions towards the restoration should be handed over to the Public Works, and that the work should be done under their supervision in accordance with the approved plans. The Deputy Commissioner, after conferring with the persons interested, anticipated that there would be no difficulty in following this procedure.

11. *Office Library*.—List of Books purchased during 1906-07 :—

- (1) Keene's Handbook to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow and Benares.
- (2) Pope's Reproduction of Maps and Drawings.
- (3) Civil and Military Gazette for the 21st to 24th November and 1st, 2nd and 5th December 1906 (containing some correspondence relating to Jahangir's Tomb at Shahdara, Lahore).
- (4) Dutt's Civilization of India.
- (5) Akbarnamah, English translation.
- (6) Ain-i-Akbari, English translation, 3 volumes.
- (7) Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh, English translation, 3 volumes.
- (8) Keene's Handbook to Delhi.
- (9) Heber's Narrative of a Journey through the Upper Provinces of India, 3 volumes.
- (10) Jacquemont's Letters from India, 2 volumes.
- (11) Duff's Chronology of India.
- (12) Brigg's Siyar-ul-Mutakharin, volume I.
- (13) Elliot's Biographical Index to the Historians of Muhammadan India.
- (14) Mundy's Journal of a Tour in India.
- (15) Prinsep's Imperial India.

- (16) Punjab and the N.-W. Frontier of India, 1878.
 (17) Robert's Scenes and Characters of Hindustan, 2 volumes.
 (18) Steinback's Punjab.
 (19) Asiatic Researches, volumes I—X.
 (20) Tavernier's Travels, 2 volumes.
 (21) Postal Guide for April 1907.

12. *Annual office expenditure.*—

Salaries.—

					Rs.	a.	p.
Archæological Surveyor's pay	...	...	...	...	6,596	12	4

Establishment.—

					Rs.	a.	p.
One Maulvi	...	...	...	...	1,165	10	10
One clerk	...	...	...	...	660	0	0
One photographer	...	...	...	...	492	0	0
One draughtsman	...	...	...	...	480	0	0
Two peons	...	...	...	...	168	0	0
Temporary establishment	151	5	9
					3,117	0	7

Allowances.—

Travelling allowance	4,252	0	0
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Supplies and services.—

Photographs and photo. materials	575	0	0
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Contingencies.—

					Rs.	a.	p.
Purchase of stationery	3	1	0
Purchase of books	198	5	0
Belts, badges and liveries to peons	20	0	0
Rents, rates and taxes	...	...	...	...	423	0	0
Postage charges	...	...	...	...	130	0	0
Telegram charges	...	...	...	...	36	5	0
Conveyance of Tents, Stores, Records, &c.	...	...	...	...	449	15	0
Hot and cold weather charges	...	...	...	...	35	15	0
Purchase and repair of furniture	...	...	...	...	230	0	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	149	12	0
					1,676	5	0

GRAND TOTAL ... 16,217 1 11

15. *Miscellaneous.*—See appendices.

PART II.
LIST OF PLATES.

- I.—AGRA, the Taj. *Dalans* in front of Saheli Burj II.
 (a) Before restoration.
 (b) After restoration.
- II.—AGRA, the Fort. Upper terraces on east side of Delhi gate during repair.
- III.—DELHI, the Fort. The tank in the Hayat Bakhsh garden.
 (a) Before restoration.
 (b) After restoration.
- IV.—DELHI, the Fort. Section of tank in Hayat Bakhsh garden.
- V.—DELHI, the Fort. Plan of ornamental beds in the Hayat Bakhsh garden.
- VI.—LAHORE, the Fort. The Diwan-i-Amm.
 (a) Before the demolition of modern partitions.
 (b) After the demolition of the partitions.

Notes on conservation in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer.

AGRA.

The Taj.—The restoration of the *dalans* in the outer quadrangle, which was mentioned in last year's report, was continued along the north and west sides of the garden of Saheli Burj 2. Plate I shows the alterations effected in this part of the quadrangle.

In the garden of Saheli Burj 2, which corresponds to that of Saheli Burj 1, restored two years ago, the pavements, channels and central tank have been restored. The west wall of the small pavilion north of Saheli Burj 2 has been built up to conceal the steps leading up to the roof.

A sum of Rs. 3,320 was incurred upon the restoration of stone paving on the floors of the old *dalans* in the outer quadrangle.

The platform south of the main gateway leading into the Taj garden has been improved by the restoration of the balustrade on the evidence of the old *mutakka* holes, and the representation of the gateway in a drawing by Daniell, a copy of which is now in the Taj Museum. In accordance with this drawing the steps leading up to the platform have been reduced to the width of the central opening in the balustrade.

A new sal wood gate has been fixed in the opening in the wall at the south-east corner of the Taj garden, which serves as a working entrance.

Inside the mausoleum several cracked stones in the soffit of the dome have been taken out and replaced by new. This work necessitated an elaborate scaffolding, and cost Rs. 2,848; but it is hoped that it will avert the danger of more stones falling down for a considerable time. This danger was alluded to in a previous report in connection with a large piece of stone which fell down two years ago.

In the Fatehpuri mosque, 21 of the divisions marked in the floor for worshippers were renewed.

THE FORT.

Delhi Gate.—Plate II.—Parts of the upper terraces on the east side of the gate had been going from bad to worse in recent years, and some timely repairs have now been undertaken. As the insecure portions included many elaborately carved stones, such as brackets and *chajjas* with patterns worked on their soffits, the work is necessarily expensive. Several plain brackets had been inserted on some previous occasion instead of carved brackets like the originals, and these are being replaced by new ones to match the old. None of the old carved stones are being taken out and replaced by new on the ground of superficial decay, but only in cases where the existing stones are positively too rotten to be left alone in safety.

Diwan-i-Amm.—The restoration of the shell plaster and gold lining on some of the columns has been brought to a close. The work has been referred to in the annual report of the Archæological Survey of India for 1903-04.

Khass Mahall.—The wooden window which used to fill the opening in the pavilion on the north side of the Khass Mahall has been replaced by one of marble, copied from the marble window which corresponds to it.

In this building, and in the Diwan-i-khass, some patches in the ceiling from which pieces of the marble lining had fallen, were repaired.

Jahangiri Mahall.—Some of the missing marble lotus buds which decorate the arches on the east side of the Jahangiri Mahall have been restored, and marble inlay has been reinserted in some borders from which it had fallen out. It was felt necessary to keep this work within careful limits, since if carried too far it would spoil the picturesque appearance of the building.

SIKANDARAH.

Several *jali* balustrades have been restored in the alcoves of the south gate, the designs of the new balustrades being reproduced from those in corresponding alcoves in each case.

FATEHPUR SIKRI.

Tomb of Salim Chishti.—The restoration of the mother-of-pearl on the canopy of the tomb has now been completed. The Executive Engineer found it impossible to take off the old mother-of-pearl from the rotten wood work and to use it again on new work. One of the four posts has been entirely renewed in consequence.

Hakim's House.—Formerly visitors to this part of the palace had to walk along the top of a narrow wall to reach some of the chambers, owing to the floors having fallen in and disappeared. These floors have now been rebuilt for safety.

Caravan Serai.—The repairs of this building consisted chiefly in building up decayed parts of the stonework that were necessary to support the roof of the arcade. The new work was rendered unnecessarily obtrusive by plaster and clumsy mortar joints. Steps have recently been taken to remedy these evils.

Tomb of Piroz Khan.—Such structural repairs to decayed masonry, as were necessary to maintain the building, without altering its appearance unduly, have been successfully carried out in this building.

Tomb of Itimad-ud-daula.—A sum of Rs. 851 was spent in restoring water channels, and replacing pierced stone balustrades in the west and north pavilions. Some minor repairs were carried out to the wooden gate at the entrance.

Chini-ka-Rauza.—The red stone plinth has been repaired.

Ram Bagh.—The masonry of the gateway was repaired.

JAUNPUR.

Nowhere in this circle has conservation work been carried out with more careful attention to the advice given, and with more evidence of constant supervision, than in the important mosques of Jaunpur. The Executive Engineer at Benares was ably seconded in this work by Mr. Clarke, the Assistant Engineer, who was resident in Jaunpur. Part of the work was of a difficult nature, for instance, the substitution of new stone lintels in the heavy ceilings of the mezzanine floor in the prayer chamber of the Jami Masjid. Several new *jali* screens have been fixed in openings from which they were missing, in the Jami, Atala and Lal Darwaza Masjid; but lest any new or uncertain patterns should be introduced, the screens and balustrades were only restored in gaps corresponding to openings in which the original screens existed. In the Lal Darwaza Masjid extensive structural repairs have been carried out in the colonnades round the courtyard. These were seriously decayed, and parts had already fallen. Some repairs had been carried out several years ago, and the bricks of British pattern which were then inserted, and which frowned upon the courtyard from the parapet of the colonnade, have now been replaced by bricks of old pattern. Much of the sandstone facing on the outer wall of the courtyard has also been replaced to protect the wall, and the former existence of the outer colonnade of which there is unmistakeable evidence, has been placed on record by rebuilding one bay on each side of the main gateway. But the great triumph of the year's work has been the removal of the white-wash in the Atala Masjid. This was rendered all the more difficult and tedious by the intricate patterns carved on the stonework. Mr. Clarke himself took part in this work, which requires great care, since if the acid, which is used for dissolving the whitewash, is not washed off at the right moment, it eats into the stone underneath. Those who remember the mosque as it was a year ago would hardly recognise it now. Imposing it has always been, but now the prayer chamber has been completely transformed by the exposure of its delicate carved

ornament, and the colour scheme which is admirably carried out by the selection of different shades of stone, varying from yellow to red and dark grey, for the different architectural features.

LUCKNOW.

Apart from the usual annual repairs the works undertaken during the year were the reroofing of the Chutter Manzil Palace, structural repairs to the *Baradari* in Sikandar Bagh, and some extensive repairs to the east and west gateways of the Kaiser Bagh. In the latter case some difficulty was presented by the old metal lined doors bearing the insignia of the kings of Oudh in the gateways. These doors are perhaps the most attractive feature of the Kaiser Bagh, although they, like everything else in that group of palace buildings, belong to a debased and comparatively uninteresting style. In order to disclose their lower panels, which were embedded in the road metal, a proposal was made some years ago to lower the road. Besides giving an inconvenient dip in the road for traffic, this proposal would have led to difficulties in the drainage. Moreover, the upper panels of the doors clearly did not belong to them, but appear to have been added subsequently, to fill up the space between the top of the doors and the iron grille above them. These upper panels contained no metal insignia or other features of interest. It was consequently recommended that the upper panels should be taken off, and the doors raised to meet the grille, so as to lift the lower metal-lined panels clear of the road metal, without altering the level of the road.

DELHI.

The Fort—Hayat Bakhsh garden.—The restoration of the parapet round the large central tank has been completed [Plate III]. The difficulties presented by the parapet, which seems to be of later date than the ornamental border, were touched upon in last year's report. The accompanying sketch [Plate IV] will help to explain the nature of the problem. It will be noticed that the later parapet, the outline of which is hatched, overlaps the projecting horns of the ornamental border, and quite conceals the original cusped outline of the tank. Plate V shows the design of the ornamental beds with stone borders which run parallel with the main causeways in the Hayat Bakhsh garden, parts of which were discovered under the ground. None of the original pieces of the pattern hatched on the plan were recovered, but there can be little doubt that they are correctly restored, particularly as the quatrefoils, of which they supply the missing features, are shown upon the old plan which is preserved in the museum. All of the paving stones had disappeared from the pavement on each side of these ornamental plots; but their beds were plainly visible in the mortar in which they were originally laid, after the soil had been removed from above. Progress has been made during the year towards the restoration of the four main causeways with their channels, pavements and ornamental beds, leading towards the tank. The existence of the barracks on the west, and the battery on the east, prevents the causeways on these sides from being completed to their full extent.

During the restoration of the main channels, the contractor, who appears to have been left very much to his own devices, found some moulded stones which had evidently been the bases of fountains spaced at regular intervals in the bed of the channel. I was not in Delhi at the time, and the Local Public Works officer did not mention the matter until long afterwards when the stone bed of the channel had all been laid. Of course if the original scheme is to be carried out in its entirety, pipes to supply these fountains ought to have been laid before the channels were paved. To restore them now would entail the picking up of some of the new work.

Shah Burj.—The sum of money allotted for the restoration of this building at the beginning of the year, was reappropriated for some other purpose. No steps therefore have been taken towards removing the temporary brick shoring, and repairing the damage which was caused by the earthquake of 1905.

Diwan-i-Amm, Mosaics in throne.—The work is now about half completed. Signor Menegatti has finished most of the small plaques, and is now commencing the repair of the large plaques where filled with lac, and the plaques in the soffit of the arch in the west side of the throne.

Humayun's Tomb.—The restoration of the red sandstone channels has been continued during the year, the amount spent being Rs. 2,854.

Tomb of Isa Khan.—An attempt was made to restore the dwarf wall round the terrace surrounding the tomb, with mud, small stones and plaster. It was recommended that the new work, which was not executed in the manner intended, should be entirely demolished.

Tughlakabad.—Part of the causeway leading to the tomb, which had been restored during the previous year, collapsed during the rains. This was due to the new masonry being built of random rubble composed of very small stones, a point to which attention was drawn when the work was in progress. Steps are now being taken to restore the gaps in the causeway with large stones like the old ones. Plenty of such stones are lying among the *débris* in the old fort on the opposite side of the road.

Other minor items of conservation work at Delhi are mentioned in the statement, Appendix A.

LAHORE.

The Fort, Naulakha Burj.—The difficult task of taking out and resetting the beautiful perforated marble screen in the west wall has been successfully accomplished. The weight of the wall has been taken off the screen, and is now carried on iron rails embedded in the wall. The spandrels on each side of the screen have been repainted, but the colours have been admirably toned down, and it would be impossible to see that anything has been done to the building except for the fact that the cracks in the screen are no longer gaping open.

Shish Mahall.—The ugly rent in the ceiling has been repaired with lath and plaster, and the gilt and mirror decoration has been restored. An effort which promises to be successful is now being made to tone down the new decoration to match the old work. In front of the Shish Mahall the four stone channels have been repaired and the appearance of the central tank has been improved by the demolition of the comparatively modern plaster parapet which surrounded it.

Chhoti Khwabgah.—The garden has been cleared of jungle, and some superfluous trees have been cut down. There are still far too many trees of unsuitable kinds in this little plot. A sketch has been submitted showing a proposal for laying out the garden, with straight paths leading to the central tank and platform, flower-beds regularly arranged beside the paths, formal trees such as cypresses, marking the angles of the lawns, and a few large trees to give the required amount of shade. The new trees will of course take time to grow, and it was recommended that a sufficient number of the existing trees should be left until the new trees have made a fair start.

Diwan-i-Amm.—Plate VI illustrates the demolition of the modern partitions between the columns, which was mentioned in last year's report.

Mosque of Dai Anga.—The tank in the east corner of the courtyard has been repaired, and is now able to hold water. The restoration of the mosque seems to be appreciated by the Muhammadans who live near the railway station, many of whom now use it for prayer. *Mihrabs* have been rebuilt in the central and north compartments of the prayer chamber in the positions occupied by doorways when the building was used as a railway office. Modern door frames have been removed, and some modern window openings in the domes have been closed up. Four remaining window openings will be closed up during the current year. The broken edges of the tiled decoration have been edged round with cement, and the brick-on-edge paving has been restored in the broken patches in the prayer chamber. It now remains to improve the appearance of

the courtyard by neatly finishing off the broken edge of brick paving; and removing brickbats, &c.

Hazuri Bagh Pavilion.—The ceilings of two of the chambers, which were quite rotten, have been repaired. These ceilings consist of small geometrical panels in wood with mirror work and painted decoration on the surface. The new work has been most successfully toned down to harmonise with the old, and is, unlike the work done about three years ago, by no means easy to detect.

The Chauburji.—Several large cracks have been filled with mortar and some defective brickwork has been repaired in the staircase and walls. The broken edges of the tiled decoration have been edged round with cement. This item has not been done as neatly as it might have been.

Shahdara—Jahangir's tomb.—An account of the restoration of the vaulted roof of the central chamber is being submitted for publication in the Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India for this year.

The modern skylight has been removed from above the chamber and the central part of the domical roof has been restored, as nearly as possible, to its original form. In the new paving above the vault, a rectangular border of black marble has been inlaid, to put on record the shape of the opening.

Garden of Jahangir's Tomb and Serai.—Great alterations have been effected by the Civil authorities. The Akbari Serai has been enormously improved by being laid down in grass, which is watered by means of a channel running round the newly restored raised terrace in front of the arcades. The terrace has been coated with cinders. Water is obtained from the well south-east of the serai, and is pumped by an engine. The approach to the tomb of Jahangir now leads through the main gateway on the south of the serai, and so to the original entrance of the garden of Jahangir's tomb. Of the latter garden the western half has been taken in hand. Several trees which obscured the vistas down the causeways have been cut down, and the rectangular plots have been grassed. The graves have been removed from the north-west plot. Some of the raised platforms round the tanks on the causeways have been restored with brickwork and mortar, in somewhat doubtful taste, as the weather-worn and crumbled faces of the old brick platforms were by no means offensive. The west causeway has gained greatly by the removal of the hedge of flowers, which always looked out of place in close proximity to the water channel, and by the partial grassing of the plots between the pavements and the channel. The brick channels and pavements round the tanks have been repaired where necessary. Still some further improvements have recently been suggested. There are still far too many long-stemmed palms dotted about like so many dishevelled mops. Again, in a large and formally divided garden like this, small flower-beds are bound to look out of scale. The kind of treatment that is required is suggested by the long border of flowers in front of the west wall, which is already extremely effective, though it might be brighter and at least a foot wider. The new flower-beds on the causeways, breaking up the turf, detract from the width of the causeways, and spoil the effect for which the latter were designed. Flowers should be arranged so as to enhance, and not to detract from the breadth of the original scheme. Let them, for instance, be planted in long beds about four feet wide, below the faces of the main causeways. The faces of the causeways should be vertical. The present grass slope from the level of the grass plots to that of the paving on the causeways both obliterates a contrast which is much needed, and is out of keeping with Mughal ideas.

AJMER.

For an account of the restoration of the Tahsil and Shish Mahall in the Fort, reference should be made to the annual report of the Archæological Survey of India for the year 1905-06.

W. H. NICHOLLS,
Archæological Surveyor, Northern Circle.

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1907.

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1906-07.	Amount spent during the year 1906-07.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—UNITED PROVINCES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Muzaffarnagar.	Majhera ...	Special repairs to tombs of Sayed Diwan Mubammad Khan, Sayed Saif Khan, Sayed Chhajju, Sayed Umar Nur, and octagonal wall.	3,500	...	1,254 0 0	In progress.
		Annual repairs to tombs of Sayed Hasain, Sayed Mubammad, Sayed Umar Nur, and Sayed Saif Khan.	100	...	100 0 0	Completed.
Bareilly ...	Fatehganj west of Bhitaura village in Tahsil Bareilly, 12 miles west of Bareilly city.	A large obelisk of red sandstone.	...	...	31 0 0	In good preservation.
Bijnor ...	Jahanabad, pargana Daranagar, two miles south-east of Daranagar.	Tomb of Nawab Shujait Khan	...	...	30 0 0	The gate building and enclosure wall are overgrown with jungle. The enclosure wall has also tumbled down in places. The monument is otherwise in good order.
	At a short distance south-west of Bareilly city.	Tomb of Hafiz-ul-Mulk Rahmat Khan, the Rohilla Chief.	...	...	...	Not in very good repair, about Rs. 500 should be spent on this building. Notice should be taken that certain families claim right of burial in the compound and new tombs are dug near the main building. The enclosure is getting filled up and the foundations of the building will be damaged if graves are allowed to be dug too close.
Bareilly	Aonla, 17 miles south-west of Bareilly.	The Begam's Masjid of three lofty domes.	...	...	...	In a dilapidated condition. Top of central Barj has fallen long ago.
		Tomb of the Minsalman hermit Shabdana, built in the reign of Aurangzeb by Makrand Rae.	...	...	...	This tomb is in a good state of preservation.
	Najibabad ...	Portion of the old palace forming part of the present tahsil building at Najibabad.	...	...	219 0 0	Used as tahsil building. Is in good state.
Bijnor...	19 miles north-east of Bijnor.	Old Pathan fort	...	...	55 0 0	Now used as a police station, Nagina, and the repairs are carried out by the Police Department.
Budanu ...	On the east side of the town [Budann].	A square tomb at Budann stands close to the tomb of Shabzada Fateh Khan.	...	...	...	It is a small ruined platform of brick-work plastered over about one foot above ground. Does not require any repairs.
		Carried over	...	...	1,689 0 0	

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1907—(continued).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1906-07.	Amount spent during the year 1906-07.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—UNITED PROVINCES— (continued). Brought forward ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. a. p. 1,689 0 0	
Budaun	South side of the town [Budaun].	Tomb of Makhdumah Jahan, the mother of Ala-ud-din Alam.	...	...	...	These are structures of plain brickwork, each having a square room and domed roof.
	To the south of the tomb of Makhdumah Jahan.	The tomb of one of the sons of Ala-ud-din.	...	...	...	Nearly all the minarets at the corners have come down with a lot of the brickwork of the walls.
		Dargah of Imad-ul-Mulk alias Pisanhari-ki-Gumbaz, dated A. H. 820 and the Takia of Mina Shah, dated A. H. 896. Same period as the above tomb.	...	...	...	The first two main domes require a great deal of repairs, but the last is all cracked and is in a dangerous condition. The old masonry is of very inferior quality and is tumbling to pieces. In the Executive Engineer's opinion it would be a waste of money to try and repair them.
Moradabad.	Amroha, 19 miles north-west of Moradabad.	Great Baoli or Bah-ka-Knan or Bawan well.	...	...	525 0 0	Constructed of block kankar and is of considerable architectural interest. Vegetation has been removed from the masonry and those portions of it which threatened to collapse within a short time, have been dismantled and are now being rebuilt. The well itself has been cleaned and other repairs, such as rebuilding the entrance and top of well to ground level are being done. The work will be completed this year at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,275. Expenditure incurred during the year under report is Rs. 525, and Rs. 750 were spent last year.
Agra ...	The Taj, Agra	Restoring the arcade or <i>dalan</i> round the Taj quadrangle.	81,818	...	23,450 0 0	In progress. Rs. 13,535 spent during 1905-06.
		Restoring pavements, water channels and other features of the platform of Saheli Burj No. 2.	8,667	...	4,700 0 0	Completed. Rs. 3,950 spent during 1905-06.
		Repairing the marble lining inside the Taj dome.	2,668	...	2,848 0 0	Completed.
		Laying stone flagging on the floors of the Taj <i>dalans</i> .	3,320	...	3,320 0 0	Ditto.
		Restoring balustrades on the edge of the platform of the Taj entrance gate.	1,889	...	1,348 0 0	Ditto.
		Alteration to the working entrance on the east side of the Taj garden.	573	...	573 0 0	Ditto
		Carried over ...	...	...	38,453 0 0	

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1907—(continued).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1906-07.	Amount spent during the year 1906-07.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—UNITED PROVINCES— (continued).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
		Brought forward ...	...	...	38,453 0 0	
		Completing the shell plaster and gold lining at the Diwan-i-Amm.	4,740	...	2,883 0 0	Completed. Rs. 1,202 spent during 1905-06.
		Laying out the ground to the west of the Jahangiri Mahall.	2,938	...	252 0 0	Completed. Rs. 2,934 spent during 1905-06.
		Restoring the inner Delhi gate	39,954	...	3,287 0 0	In progress.
		Replacing the marble window in the pavilion north of the Khass Mahall.	286	...	289 0 0	Completed.
		Replacing marble inlay on the river face of the Jahangiri Mahall.	1,069	...	1,073 0 0	Ditto.
		Restoring the balustrades in the arched recesses of the south gate of Akbar's tomb.	1,666	...	1,666 0 0	Ditto.
		Restoring the mother-of-pearl work on the canopy of Salim Chishti's tomb.	12,207	...	6,343 0 0	Completed. Debitable to the Dargah fund. Rs. 5,687 spent during 1905-06.
Agra ...		Restoration in the Hakim's bath.	3,217	...	1,596 0 0	In progress.
		Restoration of the caravan-serai.	8,243	...	4,782 0 0	Ditto.
		Special repairs to Firoz-Khan's tomb.	2,049	...	1,041 0 0	Completed.
		Restoration at tomb of Itimad-ud-Daulah and Chini-karanza.	804	...	851 0 0	Ditto.
		Repair to outer gate of the tomb of Itimad-ud-Daulah.	156	...	156 0 0	Ditto.
		Restoring the gates at Ram Bagh.	295	...	295 0 0	Ditto.
		Maintenance and annual repairs to the archaeological buildings in the Agra district.	14,272	...	14,154 0 0	Ditto.
		Restoration of the tomb of Nawab Rashid Khan.	336	...	303 0 0	Ditto.
Farrukhabad.	Near Kaimganj.	Restoring the Chattr Manzil Palace.	30,030	...	3,544 10 9	In progress.
		Preservation of the Sikandar Bagh baradari.	1,080	...	819 15 7	Completed.
		Restoring east and west gates of the Kaiser Bagh.	11,488	...	6,481 8 3	Ditto.
		Annual repairs to Lal Baradari (Mansam).	226	...	153 10 3	Ditto.
		Annual repairs to Kaiser Pasand (Depnt Commissioner's Court).	590	...	617 9 9	Ditto.
		Annual repairs to the Residency buildings.	1,000	...	979 10 9	Ditto.
		Annual repairs to Chattr Manzil Palace.	3,000	...	2,859 15 3	Ditto.
		Annual repairs to old palace at Dilksna.	500	...	494 5 9	Ditto.
		Annual repairs to Neil's Gate.	10	...	10 0 9	Ditto.
		Annual repairs to Sikandar Bagh buildings.	300	...	300 3 5	Ditto.
		Annual repairs to Alam Bagh House.	500	...	500 15 8	Ditto.
		Annual repairs to Nawabi or Machhi Bhawan Bridge.	1,000	...	999 14 3	Ditto.
		Fine well near the dargah of Makhdum Shah.	50	...	50 0 0	Necessary repairs done to this well.
		Makbara of Nawab Diler Khan	200	...	200 0 0	This is in a dilapidated condition. Necessary repairs, such as rooting out trees from walls and providing doors, have been carried out.
		Carried over ...	...	...	95,441 8 5	

N.B.—There are several other Muhammadan buildings in Lucknow on which annual repairs have been carried out by the Public Works Department; but as they are not shown in appendix V, Public Works Department Manual of Orders, they are not mentioned in this statement.

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1907—(continued).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1906-07.	Amount spent during the year 1906-07.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—UNITED PROVINCES— (concluded). Brought forward ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. a. p. 95,441 8 5	
Fyzabad ...	Akbarpur ...	Reroofing the old N a w a b i Mosque in the compound of Akbarpur Tehsil.	541	...	400 0 0	In progress.
Bahraich	Bahrnich	Constructing a marble stone enclosure wall inside Syed Salur's shrine.	9,773	...	9,366 7 7	Completed.
Allnabad,	Allnabad ...	Annual repairs to the three tombs in Khnsru Bagh.	130	...	147 0 0	Ditto.
Banda ...	Banda ...	Restoration of Jami Masjid... Conservation of ancient buildings.	1,045 10,337	...	896 13 11 6,733 15 2	Ditto.
Jaunpur ...	Jaunpur ...	Atala Masjid at Rs. 1,465 against an estimated cost of Rs. 2,913. Jami Masjid at Rs. 1,918 against an estimated cost of Rs. 2,452. Lal Darwaza Masjid at Rs. 3,102 against an estimated cost of Rs. 3,856. Royal cemetery at Rs. 66 against an estimated cost of Rs. 84. Sheikh Burhan's Masjid at Zafarabad, Rs. 20 against an estimated cost of Rs. 761. Sher Zaman Khan's tomb, Rs. 136 against an estimated cost of Rs. 182. Kalich Khan-ka-Maqbara, Rs. 25 against an estimated cost of Rs. 52. In progress.				Completed.
		Replacing the broken lintel in the upper zanana prayer chamber, Jami Masjid, Jaunpur.	120	...	112 7 0	
		Repairs to the bed of Gomti river at the stone bridge at Jaunpur.	2,961	...	1,307 0 0	In progress.
		Total, United Provinces ...	...	...	1,14,405 4 1	
		II.—PUNJAB.				
		Restoration of Shah Burj pavilion, Delhi Fort.	7,319	...	388 0 0	Practically nothing done.
	Delhi Fort ...	Restoration of mosaics to Mughal throne in Delhi Fort.	8,499	...	3,587 0 0	In progress. The entire work, including the 10 large plaques, should be completed by April 1908.
		Restoration of Haynt Bakhsh garden in Delhi Fort.	20,580	...	2,212 0 0	In progress.
Delhi ...	Delhi ...	Constructing marble lamp posts for the Jami Masjid.	2,520	...	0 12 0	In progress. All the four lamp posts have been put up, but the carving upon them is not satisfactory.
	Delhi Fort ...	Restoration of Diwan-i-Amm in Delhi Fort.	436	...	181 0 0	The work was completed long ago. Old claims have been settled this year.
		Carried over ...	...	...	6,368 12 0	

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1907—(continued).

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		II.—PUNJAB—(continued).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs a. p.	
		Brought forward	6,368 12 0	
	Delhi ...	Restoration of Isa Khan's tomb, Delhi.	403	...	318 0 0	Work completed.
	Delhi Fort ...	Restoration of Nanbatkhana in Delhi Fort.	2,715	...	336 0 0	In progress.
	Delhi ...	Restoration and preservation of the tomb of Tughlaq Shah near Delhi.	6,877	...	2,948 0 0	Completed to the extent of funds allotted. The estimate is under revision for rebuilding walls of causeway with large stones like those originally used.
	Delhi Fort ...	Diversion of road near Nanbatkhana in Delhi Fort.	678	...	501 0 0	Work almost completed.
		Red stone edging for water channels, Humayun's tomb near Delhi.	14,532	...	2,654 0 0	Work done to the extent of funds allotted.
		Providing pakka irrigation channel at Isa Khan's tomb.	634	...	323 0 0	In progress.
	Delhi ...	Special repairs to sinking pillars in Jain colonnades at the Qutb.	1,631	...	142 0 0	Completed.
		Repairs to the tower of the gate of Humayun's tomb.	15	...	9 0 0	Ditto.
		Replacing granite edging to paths at Humayun's tomb.	143	...	139 0 0	Ditto.
		Syphons for approach road to Isa Khan's tomb.	37	...	37 0 0	Ditto.
		Annual repairs to historical buildings.	2,490	...	2,037 0 0	Ditto.
		Restoration of Akali Hammam in Delhi Fort.	2,668	...	1,317 0 0	This work was completed long ago; old claims have been settled this year.
	Delhi Fort ...	Special repairs to <i>chhajjas</i> of Diwan-i-Khass, Delhi Fort.	2,700	...	378 0 0	Ditto.
		Restoration of the Lahori gate in Delhi Fort.	1,479	...	99 0 0	Completed, the portion of the work remaining to be done is held in abeyance till Military authorities vacate the gateway.
	Nizam-ud-din	Restoration of marble finials on the tomb of Muhammad Shah and Babar at Nizam-ud-din.	200	...	...	Rs. 200 was sanctioned in Punjab Government, No. 341, dated 25th August 1906, but no expenditure was incurred as good models have not yet been made.
	Delhi Fort ...	Restoration of Rang Mohall, Delhi Fort.	255	...	255 0 0	Completed.
		Restoring damage done by earthquake to Shah Burj, Delhi Fort.	...	...	169 0 0	No requisition was sanctioned for this work.
	Delhi ...	Removal of rubbish from Isa Khan's tomb, Delhi.	74	...	74 0 0	Completed.
	Panipat ...	Kabul Bagh mosque at Panipat	...	...	120 0 0	
		Ibrahim Lodhi's tomb at Panipat	...	...	8 0 0	
	Thanesar ...	Sheikh Chilli's tomb at Thanesar.	...	...	55 0 0	
	Kaithal ...	Shahab-ud-din's tomb at Kaithal.	...	...	...
		Carried over ...	...	...	18,487 12 0	

Karnol

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1907—(continued).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1906-07.	Amount spent during the year 1906-07.	Whether completed in progress or proposed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Lahore...	Shahdara ... Lahore ... Lahore Fort... Lahore ... Shahdara ... Lahore ... Lahore Fort ... Lahore ... Lahore Fort ... Lahore ... Lahore ... Lahore ...	II.—PUNJAB—(concluded).	Re.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
		Brought forward ...	...	...	18,487 12 0	
		Original works and special repairs.					
		Improvement to Jahangir's tomb and Akbari Sarai.	10,124	26,200	26,390 0 0	Akbari Sarai entirely completed and Jahangir's tomb improvements also, with the exception of wire fencing on portions of east and south sides of garden enclosure, Completed.	
		Closing the square hole at the crown of dome of Jahangir's tomb.	577	500	583 0 0	Completed.	
		Special repairs to Hazuri Bagh Baradari outside of fort, Lahore.	2,459	2,400	2,457 0 0	Ditto.	
		Improvements to Samman Burj in Fort.	3,171	2,000	2,805 0 0	Ditto.	
		Renewing modern additions to Diwan-i-Amm, Lahore Fort.	439	...	245 0 0	Ditto.	
		Improvements to Chhoti Khwabgah.	1,835	2,000	1,048 0 0	Completed up to allotment made in 1906-07, work amounting to about Rs. 800 is in progress in connection with ornamental inlay stone flooring.	
		Repairs to Wazir Khan's mosque.	2,210	800	794 0 0	Completed.	
		Restoring Dai Anga's mosque.	2,479	1,000	1,018 0 0	Completed up to allotment.	
		Improvements to Chauhurji ...	344	...	356 0 0	Completed.	
		Annual repairs.					
		Shalimar garden	...		488 0 0	Completed.	
		Dai Anga's mosque	...		70 0 0		
		Jahangir's tomb	...		667 0 0		
		Nur Jahan's tomb	...		29 0 0		
		Hazri Bagh Baradari	...		114 0 0		
		Ranjit Singh's samadh	...		221 0 0		
		Wazir Khan's mosque	...		79 0 0		
		Moti Masjid in Fort	...	2,940	2,900		84 0 0
		Chhoti Khwabgah in Fort	...		80 0 0		
		Shish Mahal in Fort	...		163 0 0		
		Gateway, Gulabi Bagh	...		70 0 0		
Diwan-i-Amm in Fort	...		620 0 0				
Bedshahi mosque	...		39 0 0				
Chauhurji on Multan Road	...		196 0 0				
Mian Mir's tomb	...		23 0 0				
Total Punjab	...	...	57,126 12 0			
Ajmer ...	Ajmer town ...	III.—AJMER. Converting old tahsil buildings into a Museum.	30,125	6,025	6,268 11 5	In progress. Total expenditure up to date = Rs. 27,178-14-2. Under recent instructions stone jali work has been substituted for teak wood doors. This is partially done and the remainder, with supply of necessary furniture for the museum, will be completed during 1907-08 at a cost of Rs. 2,946 (30,125 — 27,179).	
		Carried over ...	...	...	6,268 11 5	

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March, 1907—(concluded).

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ajmer ...	Ajmer town ...	III.—AJMER—(concluded).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Completed. Total expenditure up to date = Rs. 1,264 only. In progress. Work commenced during this year. It is proposed to complete this work during 1907-08 provided funds are given to the full extent. Land and houses have been taken over and compensation all paid.
		Brought forward ...	...	...	6,268 11 5	
		Certain repairs to outer gateway of tahsil buildings in the Ajmer Magazine.	2,475	675	367 0 0	
		Restoring Badshahi buildings called Sayer buildings in the Naya Bazar.	16,086	4,275	4,355 10 8	
		Paying compensation for houses and land taken up for the above.	19,316	19,089	19,022 6 4	
		TOTAL AJMER ...	...	...	30,013 12 5	

Number.	Place.	Title.	Size of plate in inches.	Description.	Direction from which taken.
1353	Agra	The Taj	10 X 8	Saheli Burj II before repair	North-west.
1354	"	"	"	Saheli Burj II before repair	North.
1355	"	"	"	Saheli Burj II before repair	West.
1356	"	"	"	Balustrade round the platform in front of the gateway	South-west.
1357	"	"	"	Saheli Burj I showing newly built <i>dalan</i> s	North.
1358	Delhi	Qutb	"	The iron pillar	South-west.
1359	"	Nizam-ud-din	"	General view of the Chansath Khamba	South-east.
1360	"	"	"	General view of the tomb of Tagah Khan showing the new finial	"
1361	"	Fort	"	Naubatkhana, east façade after removal of shutters	East.
1362	"	"	"	Naubatkhana, west façade after removal of shutters	West.
1363	"	"	"	Diwan-i-Amm, east façade after restoration	East.
1364	"	"	"	Diwan-i-Amm, the new iron railing in front of throne.	West.
1365	"	"	"	Hayat Rakhsah garden, the ornamental border round the tank	South-west.
1366	"	"	"	Lahori Darwaza, showing <i>chhatris</i> on south <i>guldasta</i> restored	West.
1367	"	"	"	Delhi gito, showing the elephants restored	South.
1368	"	"	"	Diwan-i-Amm. The throne showing panels in which mosaic is to be restored	West.
1369	Agra Fort	Hatiya Paul	12 X 10	General view of east façade	"
1370	"	"	10 X 8	The north side of the south bastion on the west façade	East.
1371	"	"	"	Duplicate	South.
1372	"	"	"	The south side of the north bastion on the west façade	North.
1373	"	"	"	Duplicate	"
1374	"	"	10 X 12	The interior of the domed chamber on the ground floor	South.
1375	"	"	10 X 8	South façade, inside the wall of the fort	"
1376	"	"	"	<i>Chhatris</i> on north bastion	"
1377	"	"	"	General view of upper portion of east façade from the terraces on the roof	North-east.
1378	"	"	"	Detail view of the north corner from the terrace roof	South-east.
1379	"	"	"	Detail view of the south corner from the terrace roof	North-east.
1380	"	"	8½ X 6½	Restored portions of the railing	East.
1381	"	"	10 X 8	The window opening	West.
1382	"	"	8½ X 6½	The window opening	"
1383	"	"	"	The window opening	"
1384	"	"	"	Door in zannana chamber in north wing	"
1385	"	"	"	Door in zannana chamber in south wing	"
1386	"	"	"	General view showing plinth. Before restoration	East.
1387	Agra	Chini-ka-Rauza	8 X 10	View of water channel and tank showing work recently done	"
1388	"	"	12 X 10	View of water channel and tank showing work remaining to be done	North-east.
1389	"	"	"	View of south gateway showing pavement on east side of gateway south façade.	North.
1390	Agra Sikandarrah	Tomb of Akbar	10 X 8	View of south gateway showing pavement on west side of gateway south façade.	South-east.
1391	"	"	"	View of south gateway showing pavement on west side of gateway south façade.	South-west.
1392	"	"	"	View of south gateway, north façade showing roadway where it joins pavements and cuts through the raised border.	North-west.

Number.	Place.	Title.	Size of plate in inches.	Description.	Direction from which taken.
1393	Agra Sikandarah ...	Tomb of Akbar ...	10 X 8	View of south gateway, north façade showing roadway where it joins pavements and cuts through the raised border.	North-east.
1394	Agra ...	Tomb of Firoz Khan ...	12 X 10	General view of tomb ...	East.
1395	"	"	10 X 8	View of foot of the stairs ...	South-east.
1396	"	"	"	View of foot of the stairs ...	"
1397	"	"	8½ X 6½	Detail view of tomb showing decayed part.	East.
1398	"	"	"	Detail view of tomb showing decayed part.	North.
1399	"	"	10 X 8	Detail view of stairs showing missing carving work.	South-east.
1400	"	"	"	General view ...	South-east.
1401	"Agra Fatehpur Sikri	Dafarkhana	"	View showing partitions removed ...	North-west.
1402	"	"	"	View showing partitions removed ...	South-east.
1403	"	Diving well	"	View showing parts to be restored ...	South-east.
1404	"	"	"	View showing parts to be restored ...	South.
1405	"	"	"	View showing brick supports to erected arches ...	North-west.
1406	Delhi Fort	Shah Burj	"	View showing new balustrades round the tank ...	North.
1407	"	Hayat Bakshah garden	"	View showing road above level of the garden running from north to south ...	South.
1408	"	"	"	View showing road above level of the garden running from south to north ...	East.
1409	Lahore Shahdara	Akbari Sarai	8½ X 6½	General view of east gate. Before restoration ...	"
1410	"	Tomb of Jahangir	"	View showing little brick bridge over water channel near the ruined tank on east side of tomb ...	South-west.
1411	Lahore	Mosque of Wazir Khan	10 X 8	View of minaret showing <i>chhatris</i> ...	North-west.
1412	"	"	"	View of minaret showing <i>chhatris</i> ...	South.
1413	"	"	"	View of minaret showing <i>chhatris</i> ...	South.
1414	"	"	"	View of minaret showing <i>chhatris</i> ...	South.
1415	"	Diwan-i-Amm	"	South façade showing modern verandah dismantled ...	West.
1416	Lahore Fort	"	"	West façade showing modern verandah dismantled ...	North-east.
1417	"	"	"	View of minarets and <i>guldastas</i> showing missing <i>chhatris</i> ...	South-east.
1418	Lahore	Badshahi Masjid	"	View of minarets and <i>guldastas</i> showing missing <i>chhatris</i> ...	South-east.
1419	"	"	"	View of entrance gateway to courtyard and minaret on north side showing missing <i>chhatris</i> ...	North-east.
1420	"	"	"	View of entrance gateway to courtyard and minaret on north side showing missing <i>chhatris</i> ...	North-east.
1421	"	"	8½ X 6½	View of small <i>guldasta</i> showing missing <i>chhatris</i> ...	North-east.
1422	"	"	"	View of small <i>guldasta</i> showing missing <i>chhatris</i> ...	South-east.
1423	"	"	"	General view of buildings Nos. 1 and 1a ...	South-west.
1424	Srinagar, Kashmir	Shalimar Bagh	10 X 8	General view of buildings Nos. 1 and 1a ...	North-east.
1425	"	"	"	General view of buildings Nos. 1 and 1a ...	South-west.
1426	"	"	"	General view of buildings Nos. 2 and 2a ...	North-west.
1427	"	"	"	General view of buildings Nos. 2 and 2a ...	North-east.
1428	"	"	"	Detail view of old stone and new modern pillars ...	West.
1429	"	"	"	Detail view of old stone and new modern pillars ...	North-east.
1430	"	"	"	General view of buildings Nos. 3 and 3a showing tank in front and pavilions behind ...	South-west.
1431	"	"	"	Buildings No. 3 and 3 a view looking down channel ...	North-east.
1432	"	"	"	General view of buildings Nos. 4 and 4a ...	"

1433	"	"	"	"	"	General view of buildings No. 5	"	"	South-west.
1434	"	"	"	"	"	General view of buildings No. 5	"	"	South-east.
1435	"	"	"	"	"	General view of buildings No. 5	"	"	North-east.
1436	"	"	"	"	"	General view of buildings No. 5	"	"	North-west.
1437	"	"	"	"	10 X 8	Building No. 5, view showing tank which surrounds the building	"	"	East.
1438	"	"	"	"	"	General view of buildings Nos. 6 and 6a	"	"	South.
1439	"	"	"	"	"	Detail view of building No. 6a and part of old wall across channel	"	"	"
1440	"	"	"	"	8½ X 6½	General view of building No. 7	"	"	"
1441	"	"	"	"	10 X 8	General view of building No. 8	"	"	South-east.
1442	"	"	"	"	"	General view of building No. 8	"	"	South.
1443	"	"	"	"	8½ X 6½	General view of building No. 8, from outside the garden wall	"	"	North-west.
1444	"	"	"	"	"	General view of building No. 9	"	"	East.
1445	"	"	"	"	"	General view of building No. 9	"	"	South.
1446	"	"	"	"	10 X 8	General view of building No. 10 (Hammam)	"	"	East.
1447	"	"	"	"	"	Building No. 10. Detail of interior	"	"	North-east.
1448	"	"	"	"	8½ X 6½	General view of building No. 11	"	"	East.
1449	"	"	"	"	"	General view of building No. 12	"	"	North.
1450	"	"	"	"	10 X 8	General view of building No. 13	"	"	South-west.
1451	"	"	"	"	8½ X 6½	General view of building No. 14	"	"	North-west.
1452	"	"	"	"	10 X 8	General view of building No. 15	"	"	West.
1453	"	"	"	"	8½ X 6½	General view of building No. 16	"	"	East.
1454	"	"	"	"	12 X 10	General view from river side	"	"	"
1455	"	"	"	"	"	East facade from gateway	"	"	South-east.
1456	"	"	"	"	"	Detail view of pendant at corner	"	"	"
1457	"	"	"	"	"	View from corner of courtyard	"	"	North-east.
1458	"	"	"	"	"	View showing doorway at south-west corner with stone bearing inscription	"	"	South-west.
1459	"	"	"	"	"	General view (from outside)	"	"	North-west.
1460	"	"	"	"	"	View of west side showing tiled <i>chahar</i> on propylon	"	"	East.
1461	"	"	"	"	"	View from the roof	"	"	South-east.
1462	"	"	"	"	"	Interior view showing columns (north wing)	"	"	West.
1463	"	"	"	"	"	General view from inside the courtyard	"	"	North-east.
1464	"	"	"	"	10 X 8	Detail view showing central bay of east facade	"	"	"
1465	"	"	"	"	12 X 10	General view from outside	"	"	North-west.
1466	"	"	"	"	8½ X 6½	Detail view of carved wood plinth	"	"	West.
1467	"	"	"	"	"	Detail view of a large stone bearing Arabic inscription	"	"	"
1468	"	"	"	"	10 X 8	Interior view of Baradari next the lake	"	"	South.
1469	"	"	"	"	8½ X 6½	View showing tank in front of Baradari next the lake	"	"	"
1470	"	"	"	"	"	View showing gateways	"	"	South-west.
1471	"	"	"	"	10 X 8	View showing first cascade	"	"	"
1472	"	"	"	"	"	View showing second and third cascades	"	"	"
1473	"	"	"	"	"	View showing fourth, fifth and sixth cascades	"	"	"
1474	"	"	"	"	"	View showing seventh and eighth cascades	"	"	"
1475	"	"	"	"	12 X 10	General view of cascades	"	"	East.
1476	"	"	"	"	"	View showing detail of entrance	"	"	"
1477	"	"	"	"	"	View showing detail of old doors	"	"	"
1478	"	"	"	"	"	General view	"	"	North-east.
1479	"	"	"	"	"	View showing detail of tile work on spandrel	"	"	East.
1480	"	"	"	"	"	General view	"	"	North-east.
1481	"	"	"	"	"	View inside courtyard	"	"	"
1482	"	"	"	"	"	View showing detail of old doors leading into courtyard	"	"	East.
1483	"	"	"	"	"	General view	"	"	South-east.

Number.	Place.	Title.	Size of place in inches.	Description.	Direction from which taken.
1484	Srinagar, Kashmir.	Tomb of Tanyib	8½ × 6½	View showing detail of old stone and new wooden arches and pillars	South-east.
1485	"	Tomb of Thagi Baba	"	View showing detail of <i>jali</i> work	South.
1486	"	"	12 × 10	Interior view showing broken plaster and screens	South-west.
1487	"	Tomb of Naqshband	12 × 10	General view	North-east.
1488	"	Mosque of Akhun Mullah Shah	"	General view showing roof	"
1489	"	"	10 × 8	Detail of east façade showing doorway	East.
1490	"	Ziyarat of Makhdum Sahib	"	General view	South-east.
1491	"	"	12 × 10	View showing detail of some of the oldest wooden <i>jali</i> , screens and pendant at corner of roof and also a bracket	East.
1492	"	"	8½ × 6½	Gateway of tomb	South-east.
1493	"	Pari Mahall	12 × 10	General view of lower terrace	North-east.
1494	"	"	"	General view of upper terrace showing ruined dome in centre	South-west.
1495	"	"	8½ × 6½	View of gateway leading into courtyard	East.
1496	"	"	"	View showing detail of old Hindu stone work at sides of No. 1495	North.
1497	"	"	12 × 10	Detail showing entrance	East.
1498	"	"	8½ × 6½	General view of tomb showing dome	"
1499	"	"	"	Detail of stone wall (containing little arches) round the compound of the tomb.	North.
1500	"	Ziyarat of Makhdum Sahib	10 × 8	Detail view of gateway leading into courtyard	East.
1501	"	Tomb of Naqshband Sahib	12 × 10	Interior view	South-east.
1502	"	Mosque of Pir Dastgir	10 × 8	Interior view of first storey	North.
1503	"	"	"	Interior view of second storey	"
1504	Marland	"	12 × 10	Detail view of statue on north side of portico	East.
1505	"	"	10 × 8	General view	North-east.
1506	Aitchibul	"	"	General view of last or third terrace	"
1507	"	"	"	General view of last or second terrace	North.
1508	"	"	"	General view from outside wall of the garden showing doorways	West.
1509	"	"	"	General view of old brick ruin on west wall of middle or second terrace	North-east.
1510	Verinag	"	12 × 10	View showing detail of old stone bracket	South.
1511	"	"	10 × 8	General view of dāk bungalow (which is burnt down)	"
1512	"	"	"	General view	North-west.
1513	"	"	"	General view of stone work	South.
1514	"	"	"	General view of old garden looking downstream	North-west.
1515	Islamabad	"	12 × 10	General view	East.
1516	Srinagar	Mosque of Akhun Mullah Shah	10 × 8	General view of propylon from courtyard	South-east.
1517	"	"	"	General view from inner courtyard	South.
1518	"	Hari Parvat Fort	"	General view	"
1519	"	Mosque of Mir Sahib	"	Detail view of doors	"
1520	"	"	12 × 10	Detail view of cornice	"
1521	"	"	"	General view of east façade	"
1522	"	Jami Masjid	10 × 8	General view	North-east.
1523	"	Tomb of Tughlaq Shah	12 × 10	General view after restoration	"
1524	Agra Fort	Moti Masjid	10 × 8	Door in zannna chamber in north wing.	South.
1525	Delhi	Salimgarh	12 × 10	General view of channel between Salimgarh and Delhi Fort showing new bridges.	East.

[illegible]

APPENDIX C.—List of drawings made in the office of the Archaeological Surveyor, Northern Circle, during the year ending 31st March 1907.

Annual number.	Serial number.	Place.	Title.	Scale.
1	1231	Sikandarrah, Agra ...	Proposed gateway in south wall of garden for new road to Dak Bungalow.	$\frac{3}{4}$ inch = 1 foot.
2	1232	" " ...	Proposed new gateway for road to Dak Bungalow.	Ditto.
3	1233	Lahore Fort ...	Naulakha Burj. Proposed restoration of roof ...	Ditto.
4	1234	Agra, The Taj ...	Section through causeway and plan ...	1 inch = 4 feet.
5	1235	Jami Masjid, Jaunpur ...	Proposed new doors for courtyard ...	$1\frac{1}{4}$ inches = 1 foot.
6	1236	Agra Fort, Moti Masjid ...	Fragments of metal lining on doors on the southern wall of the zanana compartment on the north side of prayer chamber.	3 inches = 1 foot.
7	1237	" " ...	Fragments of metal lining on doors in the east wall of the zanana compartment on the north side of prayer chamber.	Ditto.
8	1238	" " ...	Fragments of metal lining on doors in the east wall of the zanana compartment on the south side of prayer chamber.	Ditto.
9	1239	Srinagar ...	Shalimar Bagh ground plan ...	50 feet = 1 inch.
10	1240	" ...	Shalimar Bagh, Baradari No. 2. Ground plan and elevation facing south-west.	$\frac{1}{4}$ inch = 1 foot.
11	1241	" ...	Shalimar Bagh, Baradari No. 2 (a) cross section (b) detail of column.	Ditto.
12	1242	" ...	Shalimar Bagh, Baradari No. 5. Ground plan ...	Ditto.
13	1243	" ...	Shalimar Bagh Baradari No. 5. Elevation facing south-west.	Ditto.
14	1244	" ...	Shalimar Bagh Baradari No. 5. Elevation facing south-east.	Ditto.
15	1245	" ...	Shalimar Bagh Baradari No. 5. Details of columns.	$\frac{3}{4}$ inch = 1 foot.
16	1246	" ...	Shalimar Bagh Baradari No. 10. Ground plan ...	$\frac{1}{4}$ inch = 1 foot.
17	1247	" ...	Shalimar Bagh Chhatris No. 12 on ground plan No. 1239 Plan and elevation.	Ditto.
18	1248	" ...	Nishat Bagh Ground plan ...	50 feet = 1 inch.
19	1249	" ...	Nishat Bagh Baradari next the lake, Ground plan and west elevation.	$\frac{1}{4}$ inch = 1 foot.
20	1250	" ...	Nishat Bagh Baradari next the lake side (south) elevation.	Ditto.
21	1251	" ...	Nishat Bagh Baradari at east end of main channel. Ground plan.	Ditto.
22	1252	" ...	Nishat Bagh. Details of pavements, &c. ...	$\frac{1}{4}$ inch = 1 foot.
23	1253	" ...	Nishat Bagh. Long section through centre of main channel.	50 feet = 1 inch.
24	1254	" ...	Nishat Bagh. Details of bases and caps ...	3 inches = 1 foot.
25	1255	" ...	Shalimar Bagh. Long section through main channel.	50 feet = 1 inch.
26	1256	Aitchihal ...	The garden. Ground plan ...	25 feet = 1 inch.
27	1257	Srinagar ...	Jami Masjid. Ground plan ...	Ditto.
28	1258	" ...	Jami Masjid. Cross section ...	16 feet = 1 inch.
29	1259	Lahore ...	Shalimar Bagh. Details of fountains ...	$1\frac{1}{4}$ inches = 1 foot.
30	1260	Srinagar ...	Jami Masjid. Detail of column in arcade and section of eaves.	Ditto.
31	1261	" ...	Jami Masjid. Detail of north spire ...	$\frac{1}{4}$ inch = 1 foot.
32	1262	" ...	Jami Masjid. Detail of south spire ...	Ditto.
33	1263	" ...	Jami Masjid. Detail of wood carving ...	3 inches = foot.
34	1264	" ...	Jami Masjid. Proposed restoration of chhatris on propylon of prayer chamber.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch = 1 foot.
35	1265	" ...	Mosque of Shah Hamadan. Ground plan ...	4 feet = 1 inch.
36	1266	" ...	Mosque of Shah Hamadan. First floor plan ...	Ditto.
37	1267	" ...	Mosque of Shah Hamadan. Sectional elevation A. A. B. B.	Ditto.
38	1268	" ...	Mosque of Shah Hamadan. Cross section B. B.	Ditto.
39	1269	" ...	Mosque of Shah Hamadan. Detail of column and elevation of panelled wall.	...
40	1270	" ...	Tomb of Madani. Tiled spandrel ...	$1\frac{1}{2}$ inches = 1 foot.
41	1271	" ...	Chashma Shahi. Proposed arrangement of garden ...	1 inch = 25 feet.
42	1272	" ...	Shalimar Bagh { Proposed entrance ...	$\frac{1}{4}$ inch = 1 foot.
43	1273	Delhi Fort ...	{ Proposed fountains ...	$1\frac{1}{4}$ inches = 1 foot.
44	1274	" ...	Mosaics in throne (drawings by Signor Menegatti).	Full size.
45	1275	" ...	Mosaics in throne (drawings by Signor Menegatti).	Ditto.
46	1276	" ...	Mosaics in throne (drawings by Signor Menegatti).	Ditto.
47	1277	" ...	Mosaics in throne (drawings by Signor Menegatti).	Ditto.
48	1278	" ...	Mosaics in throne (drawings by Signor Menegatti).	Ditto.
49	1279	" ...	Mosaics in throne (drawings by Signor Menegatti).	Ditto.

APPENDIX D.—List of Inscriptions.

Number, serial and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Ruler's name and date.	Hand copy, photo, or rubbing.	Remarks.
1. Kananj...	Stoos slab on the gateway of the mosque of Makhdum Jahāniyān Jahān Gasht.	Persian naskh.	Hussain Shah Sharqi of Jaunpur, A.H. 881, A.D. 1476.	Hand copy	Records the date of the erection of the mosque and the tomb.
2. Ditto ...	Stone slab on the entrance of the tomb to Makhdum Jahāniyān Jahān Gasht.	Ditto	A.H. 1279, A.D. 1794.	Ditto	Records the repairing of the tomb on account of the damage caused by an earthquake.
3. Ditto ...	Stone slab on the gateway of the enclosure of the tomb of Shaikh Kabir Bālā.	Ditto	Aurangzeb A.H. 1079, A.D. 1668.	Ditto	Describes that the tomb together with the enclosure was erected by Mhammad Mahdi, son of the Shaikh.
4. Ditto ...	Stone slab on the central arch of the mosque within the enclosure of Shaikh Kabir Bālā.	Ditto	Aurangzeb A.H. 1068, A.D. 1657.	Ditto	The mosque was decorated with enamelled tile work now entirely disappeared with the exception of a few fragments.
5. Ditto ...	Stone slab on the southern entrance of the tomb of Shaikh Kabir Bālā.	Ditto	Sabahjaban, A.H. 1057, A.D. 1647.	Ditto	This slab contains three inscriptions; the first two belong to Shaikh Kabir Bālā and the third which is below, belongs to Qādir Shah, son of the Shaikh.
6. Ditto ...	Stone slab on the doorway leading to the platform on which the tomb of Shaikh Kabir Bālā is standing.	Ditto	Aurangzeb, A.H. 1076, A.D. 1665.	Ditto	Records the date of erection.
7. Ditto ...	Stone slab on the southern arch of the tomb of Shaikh Muhammad Mahdi, son of Shaikh Kabir Bālā.	Ditto	Aurangzeb, A.H. 1086, A.D. 1677.	Ditto	Records the erection of Shaikh Muhammad Mahdi's tomb.
8. Ditto ...	White stone on the gateway of Mian Sarai	Ditto	Aurangzeb, A.H. 1094, A.D. 1682.	Ditto	Records the date of erection.
9. Ditto ..	Stone slab on the gateway of the Hawalli of Mir Bengālī.	Ditto	A.H. 1162, A.D. 1748.	Ditto	Records the date as A.H. 1162, A.D. 1748.
10. Ayodhya	Stone slab on the outside of the central arch of Emperor Bābar's mosque.	Persian and Arabic naskh.	Bābar A.H. 935, A.D. 1528.	Ditto	Records the erection of the mosque which was built on the same spot where the old temple of Janam Asthanam of Ram Chandra was.
11. Ditto ...	Stone slab on the inside of the central arches of the Emperor Bābar's mosque.	Ditto	Bābar A.H. 935, A.D. 1528.	Ditto	Contains sacred words (Kalmah).
12. Ditto ...	Stone slab below the pulpit of the mosque of Bābar.	Ditto	Bābar A.H. 930, A.D. 1523.	Ditto	The date of its erection is given in a chronogram.
13. Multan...	Wooden tablet above the frame of the gateway of the tomb of Shah Yusuf Gardāizi.	Arabic and Persian naskh.	Islam Shah, son of Sher Shah, A.H. 944, A.D. 1537.	Ditto	The wood on which the inscription is carved has become very rotten and the raised letters have peeled off.
14. Ditto ...	Written on tile work over the entrance of the tomb of Shah Yusuf Gardāizi.	Arabic naskh	...	Ditto	It seems to be modern and contains only verses from the Quran.
15. Ditto ...	Marble slab on the back of the tomb of Shah Yusuf Gardāizi.	Persian naskh.	...	Ditto	A modern inscription. The date of birth and death given in the form of chronogram is inaccurate.
16. Ditto ...	Enamelled tile at the back of the northern wall of Babu-ul-Haqq.	Ditto	A.H. 1059, A.D. 1649.	Ditto	Records the repairing of the tomb.

APPENDIX D.—List of Inscriptions—(continued).

Number, serial and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Ruler's name and date.	Hand copy, photo. or rubbing	Remarks.
17. Multan..	Head stone of Nawab Muzaffar Khan's grave in the enclosure of Babā-ul Haqq.	Persian nas-taliq.	A.H. 1233, A.D. 1817.	Hand copy	Both record the bravery of the father and the son displayed against the Sikhs, when the Sikh army attacked the fort of Multan, in A.D. 1798, also the date of their death.
18. Ditto ..	Head stone of the grave of Shah Nawaz Khan, son of Nawab Muzaffar Khan, in the enclosure of Babā-ul-Haqq.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	
19. Ditto ..	Wooden frame of the western door from inside the tomb of Rukn-i-Alam.	Arabic naskh	Ghiyās-ud-dīn Tughlaq and Alā-ud-dīn Khilji.	Ditto ...	Some verses from the Quran.
20. Ditto ...	Enamelled tile on a marble tablet over the <i>siarqi jali</i> of the tomb of Rukn-i-Alam.	Ditto	...	Ditto	Contains nothing but sacred words (Kalam).
21. Ditto ...	Marble tablet over the façade of the entrance of the tomb of Shams-ud-din Tabraizi.	Persian nas-taliq.	...	Ditto	Modern, and illegible in some places.
22. Ditto ...	Written on tile work on the north and the east <i>jalis</i> of the tomb of Shah Ali Akbar in Sūrah Miyāni three miles away from the Multan city.	Ditto ...	A.H. 998, A.D. 1585.	Ditto	Records the date of erection of the tomb.
23. Ditto ...	On tile work, on the façade of the entrance of Shāh Ali Akbar's tomb in Sūrah Miyāni.	Ditto ..	...	Ditto	In praise of the saint.
24. Ditto ...	On tile work on the eastern <i>jali</i> of Shāh Ali Akbar's tomb in Sūrah Miyāni.	Ditto ..	...	Ditto ..	Ditto.
25. Ditto ...	On tile work, on the northern <i>jali</i> of Shāh Ali Akbar's tomb in Sūrah Miyāni.	Ditto ...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
26. Ditto ...	Written in black and red ink on the new wall connected to the tomb of Khanjah Wais, near Māi Pākdamu's tomb.	Ditto ...	A.H. 1306, A.D. 1888.	Ditto ...	Quite modern, dating A.H. 1306, A.D. 1888.
27. Ditto ...	Marble slab on the entrance of the tomb of Hafiz Jamāl.	Ditto ...	A.H. 1226, A.D. 1811.	Ditto ...	Records the date of the erection.
28. Ditto ...	Another on the entrance of the same.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	The same.
29. Ditto ...	On tile work on the eastern corner of the big wooden hall of the Majlis Khanah of Hāfiz Muhammad Jamāl's tomb.	Ditto ...	A.H. 1284, A.D. 1867.	Ditto ...	Records the date of erection.
30. Ditto ...	On the tile work on the walls (inside and outside) of the enclosure of Safar Quli Khān's grave, known as Sāvi Masjid in Tulab Khān-ka-Katlah.	Ditto ...	...	Ditto ...	Poetry and verses from the Quran were written on the entrance and the walls, but the writing is now indistinct.
31. Ditto ...	Marble head-stone of Safar Quli Khān's grave in Sāvi Masjid, in Tulab Khān-ka-Katlah.	Ditto ...	A.H. 999, A.D. 1590.	Hand copy and rubbing	...
32. Ditto ...	Marble slab on the façade of the central arch of the Idgāh.	Ditto ...	Emperor Muhammad Shah, A.H. 1140, A.D. 1735.	Hand copy,	Records the date of the Idgāh mosque, and gives the name of the founder (Abdus-Samad Khan, Governor of Multan).
33. Ditto ...	On tile work on the Idgāh mosque	Persian naskh.	...	Ditto ...	Records the repairs of the mosque.
34. Srinagar (Kashmir).	Stone slab on the southern gateway of the fort round the Hari Parbat.	Persian nas-taliq.	Emperor Akbar, A.H. 1006, A.D. 1597.	Ditto ...	Records the date of construction, and that one crore and ten lakhs of rupees were spent by Akbar over it.

APPENDIX D.—List of Inscriptions—(continued).

Number, serial, and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Ruler's name and date.	Hand copy, photo, or rubbing.	Remarks.
35. Srinagar (Kashmir).	Stone slab over the doorway on the Hammám below the Hari Parbat.	Persian nastaliq.	Sháhjahán A.H. 1056, A.D. 1646.	Hand copy	Records that it was built by Sultan Dará Shikoh, the eldest son of Sháh-jahan.
36. Ditto ...	Stone slab on the entrance of Akhún Mullá Sháh's mosque built over the Hammám below the Hari Parbat.	Arabic naskh	Sháhjahán ..	Ditto ...	A verse from the Quran.
37. Ditto ...	Stone slab on the gateway of the fort on the Hari Parbat.	Persian nastaliq.	Atá Muhammad Khán, Governor of Káshmir, A.H. 1222, A.D. 1807.	Ditto ...	Records the date of construction.
38. Ditto ...	Marble slab on the central arched door of the Pattar Masjid.	Ditto ...	A.H. 1120, A.D. 1708.	Ditto ...	Records the repairing of the mosque, and that it was used for storing grain, but Mir Hazár cleared the mosque from grain, and renewed it.
39. Ditto ...	Stone slab on the southern gateway of the Jami Masjid.	Ditto ...	Jahángir A.H. 1031, A.D. 1621.	Rubbing ...	Records the date of the erection of the Jami Masjid and the dates of its being destroyed several times and rebuilt.
40. Ditto ...	Slab of black stone placed on the right side of the southern gateway of the Jami Masjid.	Ditto ...	Sháhjahán 26th Azar of Iláhi month.	Hand copy	Records the removal of the offences invented by Itiqád Khan and others, then the Governors of Káshmir.
41. Ditto ...	Stone slab lying near the pulpit of the Jami Masjid.	Ditto ...	King Habib of Káshmir, A.H. 958, A.D. 1551.	Rubbing ..	Records the date of the death of King Habib.
42. Ditto ...	Written on the entrance of Shah Hamadan's mosque.	Persian and Arabic nastaliq and naskh respectively.	Sultán Sikandar A.H. 898, A.D. 1492.	Hand copy	There are three inscriptions, two in Persian, and the third in Arabic. The first records the date of Sháh Hamadan's death, the second his praise, and the third is in praise of the mosque.
43. Ditto ...	Headstone of Mirzá Haidar's grave, situated in the enclosure of Sultan Zain-ul-Abedin's tomb.	Ditto ...	Muhammad Sháh, King of Káshmir, A.H. 957, A.D. 1550.	Rubbing ...	Records the date of Mirzá Haidar's death.
44. Ditto ...	Stone slab on Mirzá Haidar's grave.	Ditto ...	A.H. 1238, A.D. 1822.	Ditto ...	Records the account of Mirzá Haidar.
45. Ditto ...	Stone slab as a headstone of a grave in the enclosure of Shaikh Bahá-ud-din Ganj Baksh, below the south-west wall of Hari Parbat.	Persian nastaliq.	A.H. 1090, A.D. 1679.	Hand copy	Records the date of Mir Aqil's death.
46. Ditto ...	Stone slab on the head of the grave of Muhammad Quli Khán, in Hásanábád, near Nawaydiyar Bridge.	Ditto ...	A.H. 1014, A.D. 1605.	Ditto ...	It gives the date of Muhammad Quli Khan's death.
47. Ditto ...	Stone slab on the entrance of the mosque of Sayyid Mubammed Madani, Madani muhalla.	Arabic naskh	Sultan Zain-ul-Abedin, A.H. 848, A.D. 1444.	Ditto ...	Records the name of the founder, and the king in whose time the mosque was built.
48. Ditto ...	Two stone slabs fixed on both sides of the central arch of Sayyid Muhammad Madani's mosque, Madani muhalla.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Records the date of the erection.

APPENDIX D.—List of Inscriptions—(continued).

Number, serial and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Ruler's name and date.	Hand copy, photo, or rubbing.	Remarks.
49. Srinagar	Head stone of a grave in front of the gateway of Sayyid Muhammad Madani's tomb, in Madani muhalla.	Persian nasta'liq.	...	Rubbing ...	It contains an account of the writer and his belief with regard to the family members of the prophet.
50. Ditto ...	Two stone slabs fixed on both sides of the central arch of the stone bridge situated at Nawaydiyar.	Ditto ...	Aurangzeb A.H. 1085, A.D. 1674, and A.H. 1086, A.D. 1675, respectively.	Hand copy	Record the date of the erection of the stone bridges, and the name of their founder.
51. Ditto ...	Two stone slabs fixed on both sides of the central arch of the stone bridge situated in front of the Nisbat Bagh.	Ditto ...	Aurangzeb A.H. 1086, A.D. 1675 and A.H. 1240, A.D. 1824, respectively.	Ditto ...	
52. Ditto ...	Stone column in the Takht-i-Sulaiman.	Ditto ..	...	...	The date is hidden behind stone work.
53. Ditto ...	Stone slab over a grave lying in the north of the enclosure of Shaikh Bahá-ud-din Gauj Baksh's tomb below the south-west wall of Hari Parbat.	Persian naskh.	A.H. 899, A.D. 1494.	Ditto ...	Records the date of Said Khan's death.
54. Ditto ...	Written on the doorway of the tomb of Dastagir, near the Jami Masjid.	Persian nasta'liq.	A.H. 1208, A.D. 1793.	Ditto ...	Records in echronogram the date of the erection.
55. Ditto ...	Written near the doorway of Akhūn Mullā Muhammad Tayyib's maqbarah.	Ditto ...	A.H. 1114, A.D. 1702.	Ditto ...	Records the date of the death of the Saint Muhammad Tayyib, A.H. 1686, A.D. 1675, and also the date of the erection of the building, A.H. 1114, A.D. 1702.
56. Gulmarg	On a piece of wood, hanging on the door of Bábā Marāshī's (Piyām-ud-dīn) tomb situated three miles from Gulmarg.	Ditto ...	...	Ditto ...	A prayer to the saint.
57. D a r ū (Shāhābād) Talsil Islām ā b ā d Kāshmir.	On a piece of copper, on the entrance of Muhammad Azam Shāh's tomb.	Ditto ...	...	Ditto	Records an expression of belief.
58. Verināg, Kāshmir.	Stone slab on the south-east wall of the tank of the Verināg spring.	Ditto	Jahāngir, A. H. 1029, A. D. 1619.	Ditto	Records that the building was erected by Jahāngir's order in the 15th year of his accession.
59. Ditto ...	Stone slab on the western wall of the tank of the Verināg spring.	Ditto ..	Shāh j ā h ā n A.H. 1015, A.D. 1606.	Ditto ...	Records the date of erection.
60. D o r a Ghazi Khan.	On a wooden frame of the central door of the mosque of Lāl Shāh Bāz situated in muhalla Habib Khān.	Ditto ...	A.H. 1153, A.D. 1740.	Rubbing ...	Partly peeled off. Records the date A.H. 1153, A.D. 1740.
61. Ditto	On tile work over the central of Chuttai Khān's mosque in Macbehli Hattab.	Ditto ...	Nawab Gūjar Khān of Dera Ghazi Khan, A.H. 1165, A.D. 1761.	Hand copy	Records the date of erection only.
62. Ditto	Stone slab lying at the head of Naurang Shāh's grave.	Ditto ...	...	Ditto ...	Records the genealogical table of the saint.

APPENDIX D.—*List of Inscriptions*—(concluded).

Number, serial and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Ruler's name and date.	Hand copy, photo. or rubbing.	Remarks.
63. D e r a Ghazi Khan.	It was written on the façade of the central arch of the Qāzi Wāli Masjid in muballa Saddozai.	Persian nas-taliq.	A.H. 1212 A.D. 1797.	Hand copy,	Said to have been scratched out by the Sikhs.
64. Srinagar Kashmir.	Stone slab as a headstone of the grave of Muhammad Sāleh in the enclosure of King Zain-ul-Abedin's tomb.	Ditto ...	A.H. 1077 A.D. 1666.	Rubbing ...	Records the date of Muhammad Sāleh's death, A.H. 1077.
65. Ditto ...	Carved on a stone of the grave in the enclosure of King Zain-ul-Abedin.	A r a b i c naskh.	A.H. 866 A.D. 1461.	Ditto ...	Records the date of Maulānā Kamāl's death, A.H. 866.

MUHAMMAD SHŪAIB.

APPENDIX E.

*List of public libraries, institutions, etc., which are supplied with reports of the
Archæological Survey.*

I.—COUNTRIES OUTSIDE INDIA.

UNITED KINGDOM.

British Museum Library, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.
 Bodleian Library, Oxford.
 London University Library, Imperial Institute, London, S. W.
 Cambridge University Library, Cambridge.
 Edinburgh University Library, Edinburgh.
 Glasgow University Library, Glasgow.
 Aberdeen University Library, Aberdeen.
 Trinity College Library, Dublin.
 Folklore Society, 11, Old Square Lincoln's Inn, London, W. C.
 National Art Library, South Kensington Museum, London.
 Royal Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square,
 London, W.
 Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
 The Royal Library, Windsor Castle, Berks.
 Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London.
 Royal Society, Edinburgh.
 Royal Irish Academy, 19, Dawson Street, Dublin.
 National Library of Ireland, Leinster House, Kildare Street, Dublin.
 Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, London.
 Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.
 Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, Scotland.
 Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, National Museum of Antiquities, Queen
 Street, Edinburgh.
 Imperial Institute, London.
 Indian Institute, Oxford.
 Society for Protection of Ancient Buildings, 10, Buckingham Street, Adelphi,
 W. C.
 The Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, London.
 Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill, Englefield, Green, Surrey.
 Society for the promotion of Hellenic Studies, London.

FRANCE.

Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.
 Institute de France, Paris.
 Musée Guimet, 7, Place d'Iena, Paris.

GERMANY.

Bibliothek der Deutschen Morgenländischen, 'Gesellschaft, Halle (Saale),
 Germany.
 Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences, Berlin.

AUSTRIA.

Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna.
 Hungarian Academy Buda-Pesth.

ITALY.

Biblioteca Nazionale, Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.
 R. Biblioteca Nazionale, Centrale di Firenze.
 British School at Rome.
 American School of classical studies at Rome.

OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE.

Koninklijke Akademië van Wetenschappen te Amsterdam, Holland.
 Royal Institute of Netherlands, India, the Hague, Holland.
 Imperial Academy of Sciences (for the Asiatic Museum), St. Petersburg, Russia.
 Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark.
 Académie Royale d' Archéologie de Belgique Anvers.
 University Library; Upsala, Sweden.
 University Library; Christiania, Norway.
 British School at Athens, Greece.
 La Société Archéologique d' Athènes, Athens, Greece.

AMERICA.

American Oriental Society, 235, Bishop Street, New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.
 Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

I.—COUNTRIES OUTSIDE INDIA—(*concluded*).

BRITISH COLONIES.

The Museum, Canterbury, New Zealand.
 Literary and Historical Society, Quebec, Canada.
 Melbourne Library, Melbourne.
 University Library, Sydney, New South Wales.
 Victoria Public Library, Perth, Western Australia.
 Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch, Colombo.
 Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Singapore.
 Museum of Arabic Art, Cairo, Egypt.

FOREIGN COLONIES.

Directeur de l'Ecole Française d' Extrême Orient, Hanoi.
 Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Batavia.
 Institut Français D'Archéologie Orientale du Caire, Cairo, Egypt.
 Ethnological Survey for the Philippine Islands, Department of Interior,
 Manila.

II.—INDIA.

(1) IMPERIAL.

Imperial Library, Calcutta.
 Indian Museum, Calcutta.
 * Press Room, Calcutta and Simla.

(2) PROVINCIAL.

MADRAS.

Secretariat Library, Fort St. George.
 University Library, Madras.
 Public Library, Madras.
 Presidency College, Madras.
 School of Art, Madras.
 Government Central Museum, Madras.
 Christian College Library, Madras.

BOMBAY.

Secretariat Library, Bombay.
 University Library, Bombay.
 Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay.
 School of Art, Bombay.
 The College of Science, Poona.

BENGAL.

Secretariat Library, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.
 University Library, the Senate House, Calcutta.
 Presidency College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.
 Sanskrit College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.
 Asiatic Society of Bengal, 57, Park Street, Calcutta.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, P. W. D., Allahabad.
 University Library, Allahabad.
 Public Library, Allahabad.
 Provincial Museum Library, Lucknow.
 Sanskrit College, Benares.
 Thomason College, Roorkee.

PUNJAB.

Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Lahore.
 Punjab Public Library, Lahore.
 Museum Library, Lahore.
 University Library, Lahore.
 Government College Library, Lahore.
 Delhi Museum and Institute, Delhi.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Secretariat Library, Peshawar.

BURMA.

Secretariat Library, Rangoon.
 The Bernard Frec Library, Rangoon.
 The Phayre Museum, Rangoon.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, Nagpur.
 Museum Library, Nagpur.

II.—INDIA—(*concluded*).

ASSAM.

Secretariat Library, Shillong.

COORG.

The Chief Commissioner of Coorg's Library, Bangalore.

NATIVE STATES.

Hyderabad.

The Resident's Library, Hyderabad.

Central India.

Library of the Agent to the Governor-General, Indore.

Librarian, Dhar Museum, Library, Dhar.

Rajkumar Collège, Indore.

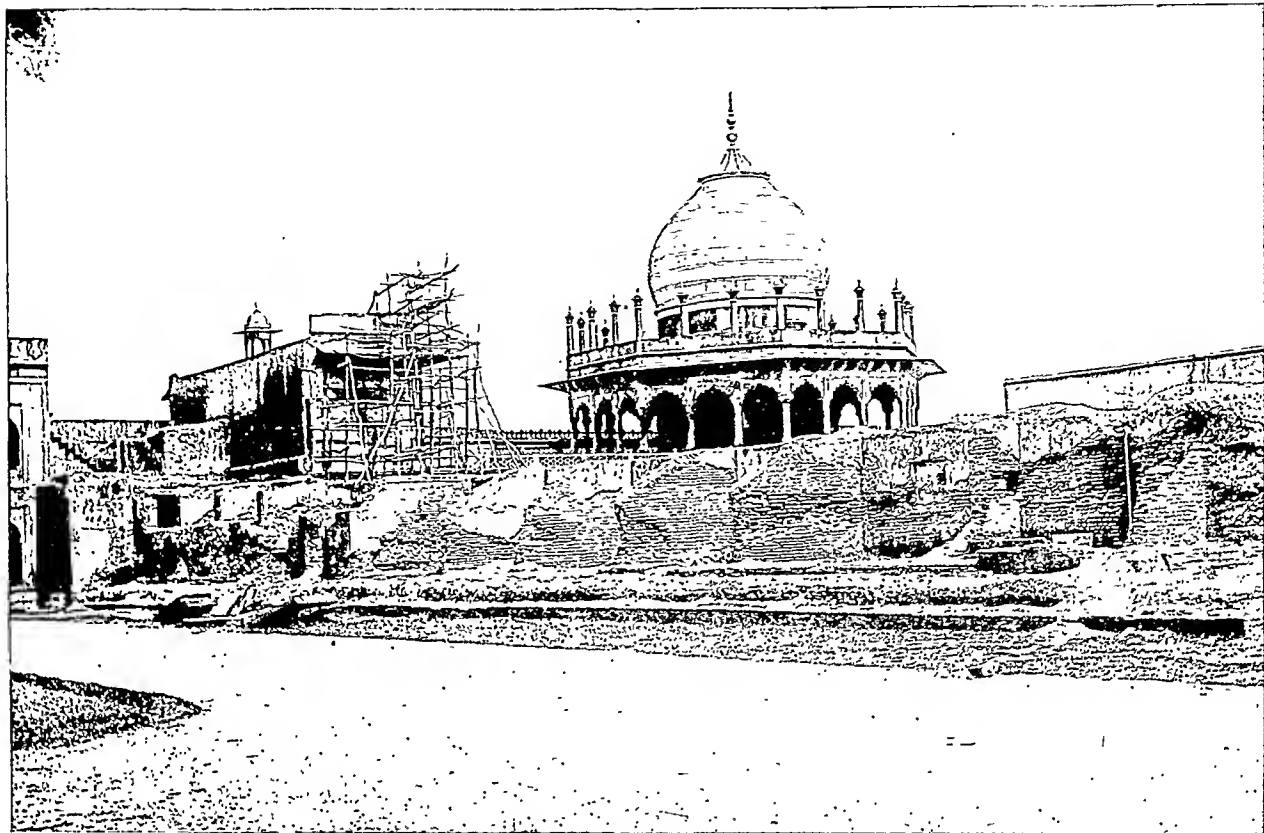
Rajputana.

Library of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General,
Ajmer.

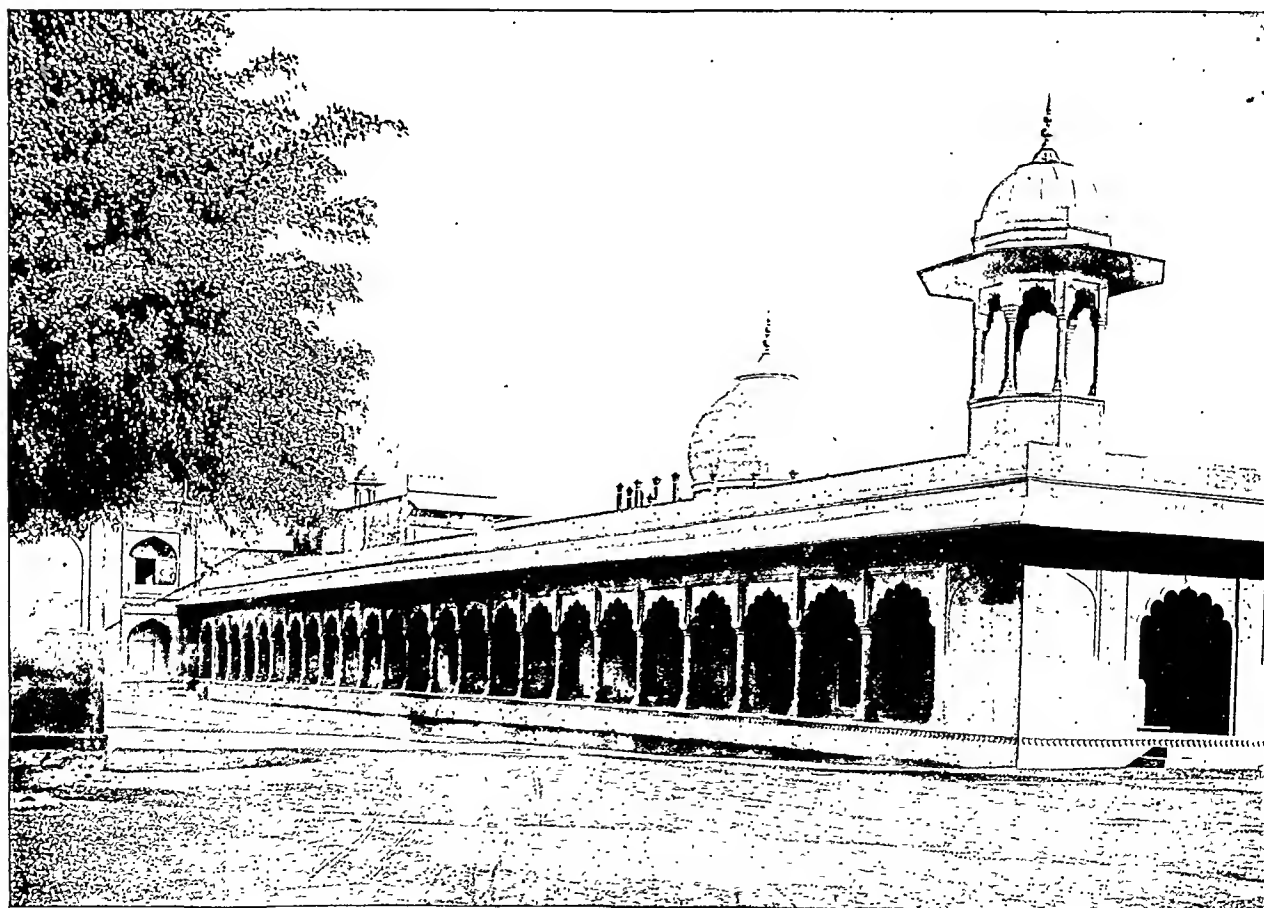
College Library, Ajmer.

Baroda.

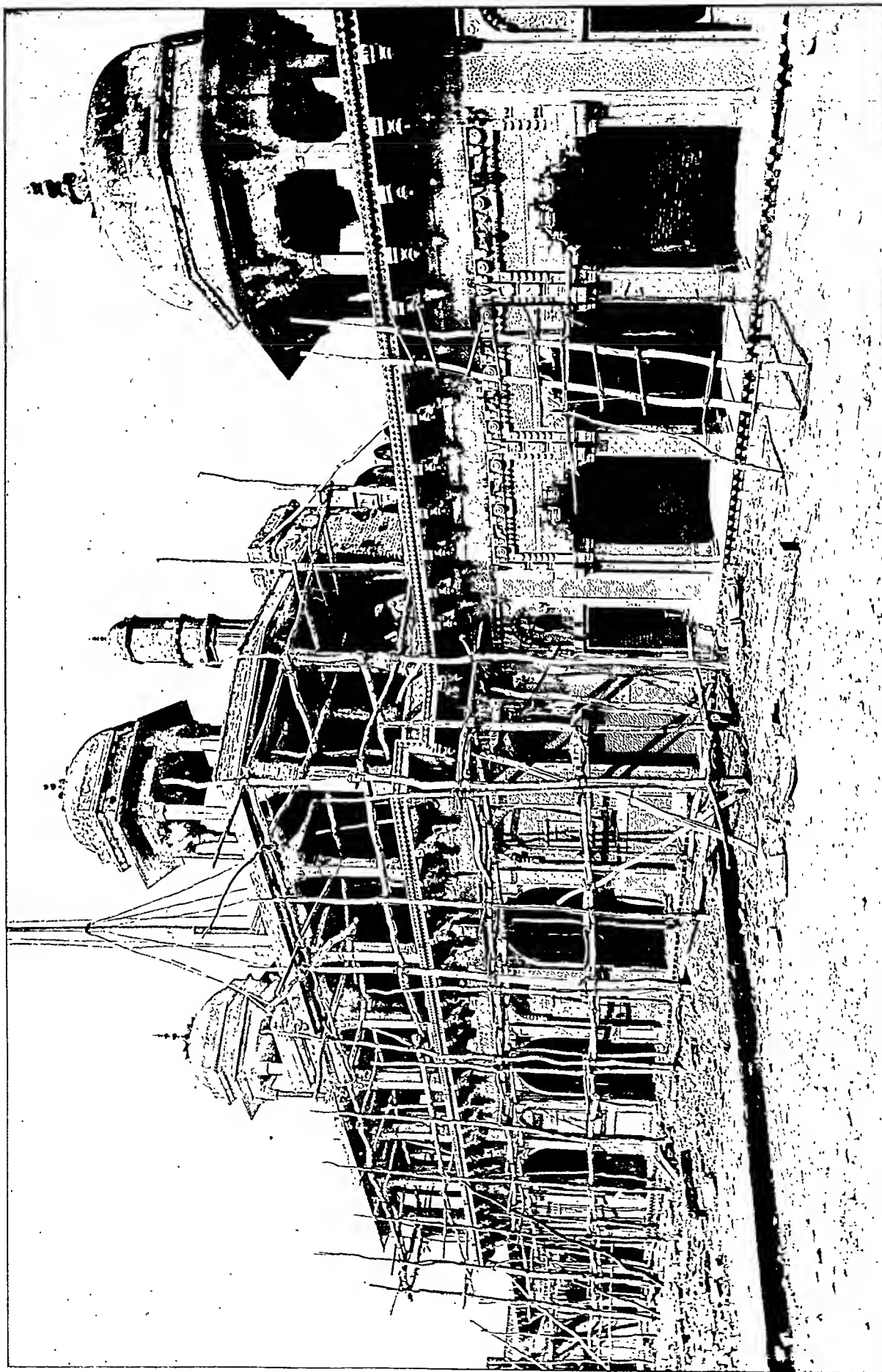
Library of the Resident at Baroda.

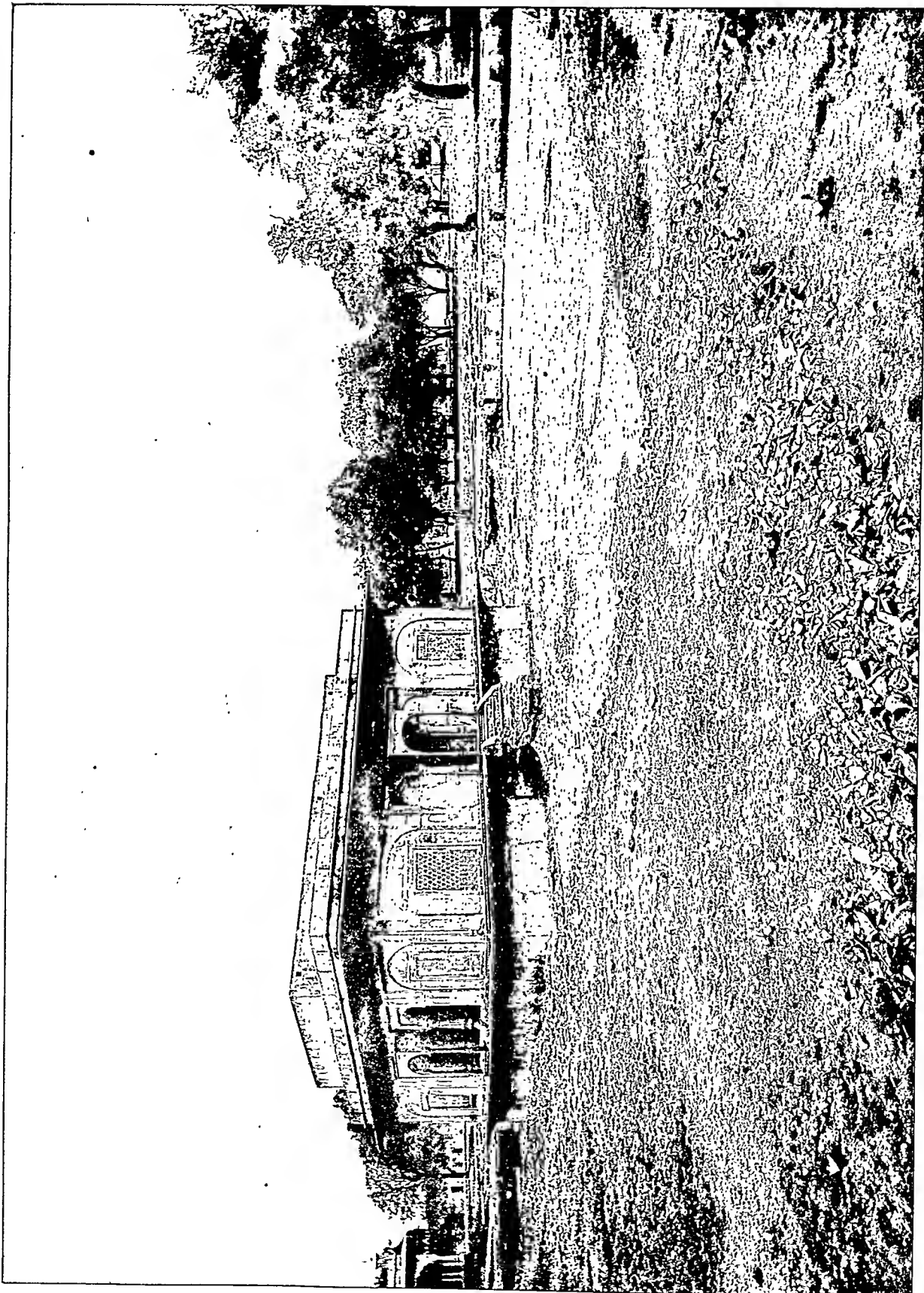


(a). Before restoration.

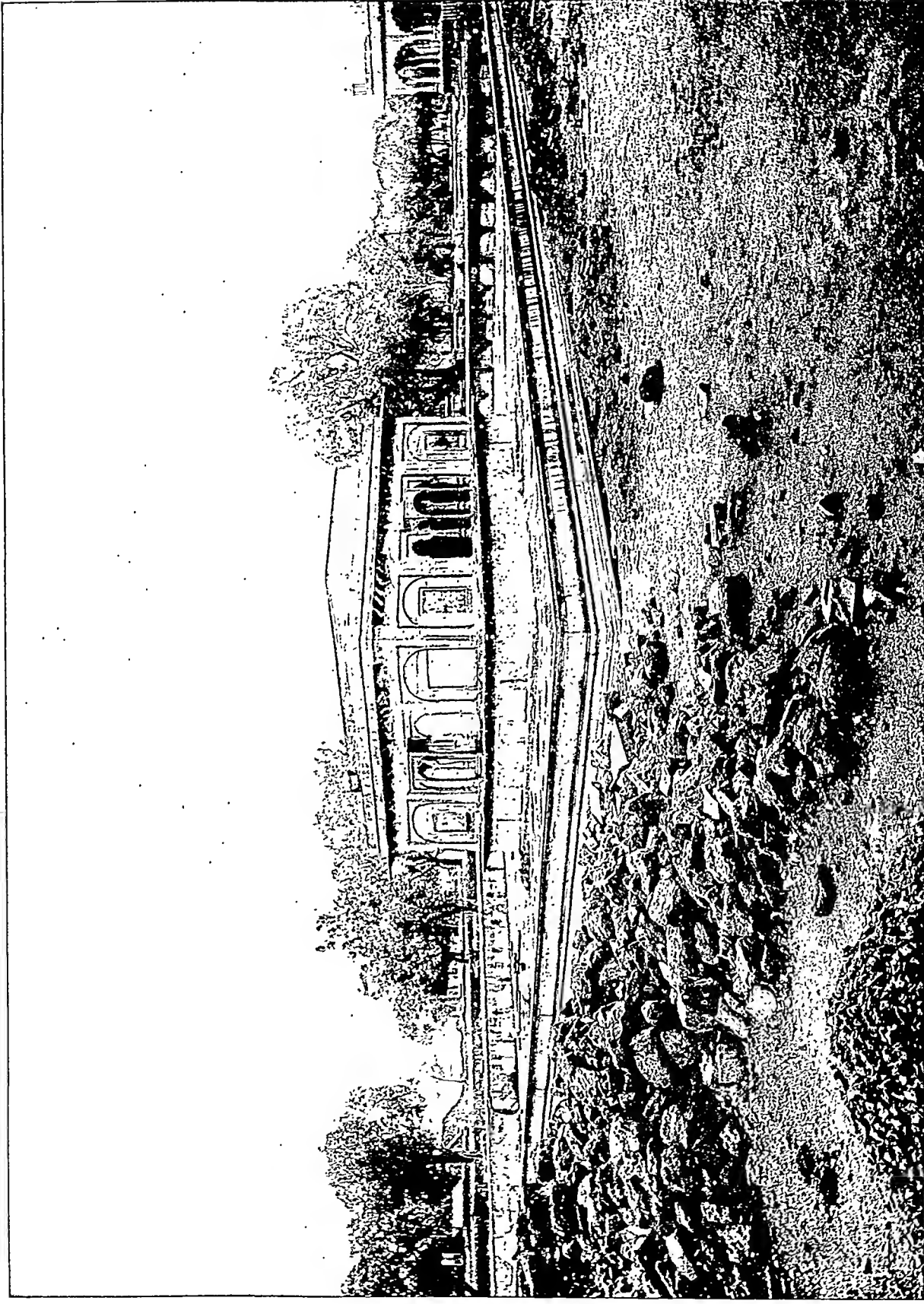


(b). After restoration.



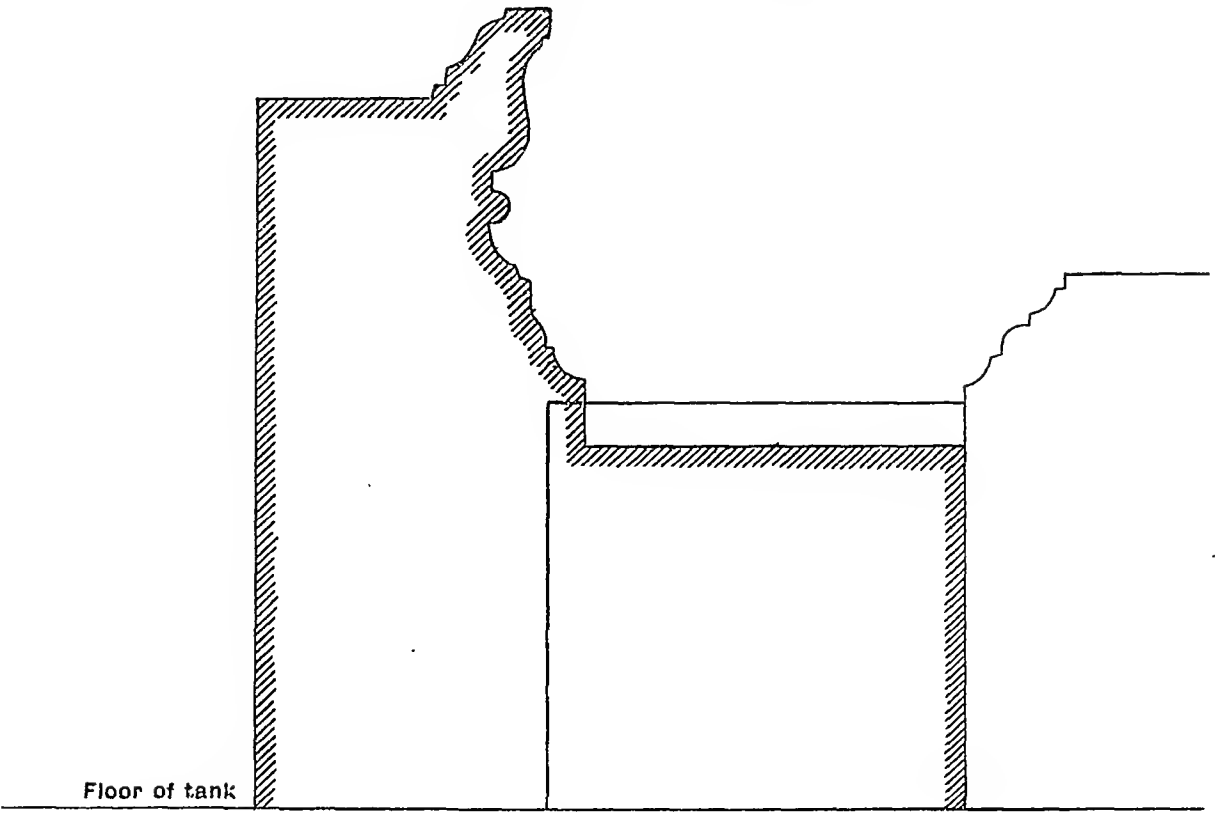


The tank in the Hayat Bakhsh Garden ; before restoration.

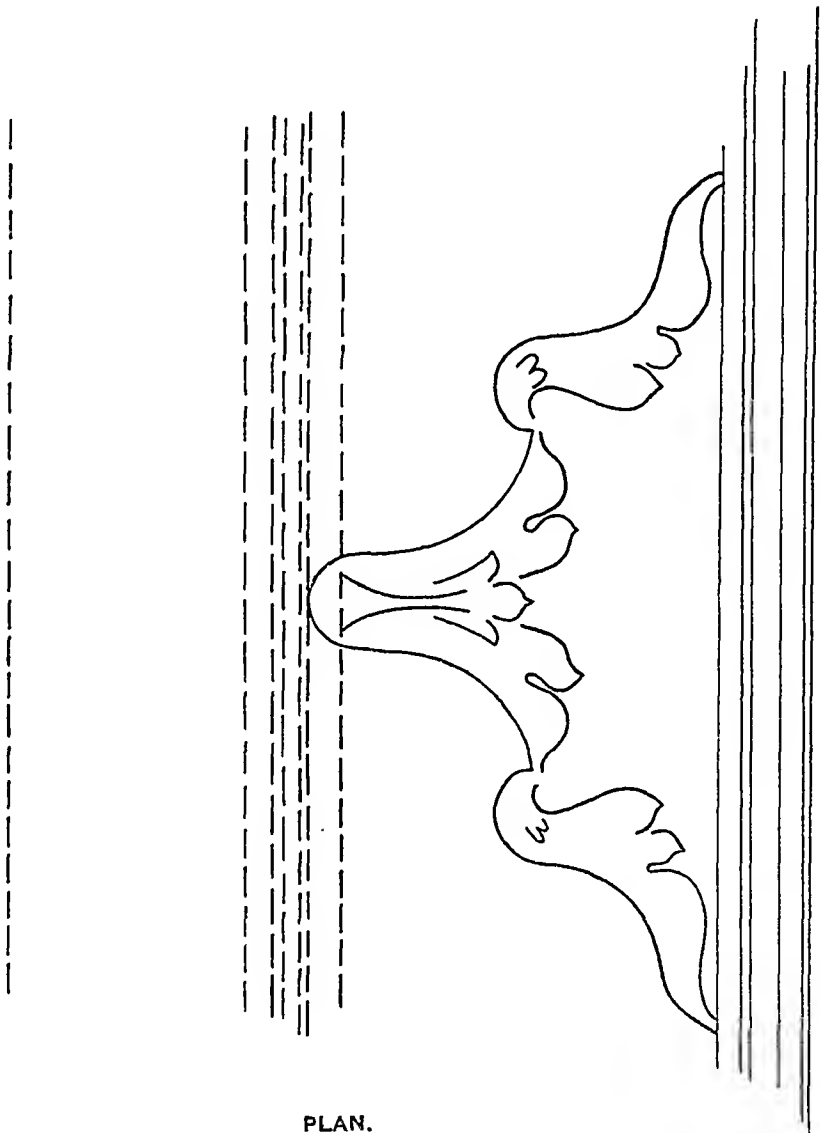


The tank in the Hayat Bakhsh Garden; after restoration.

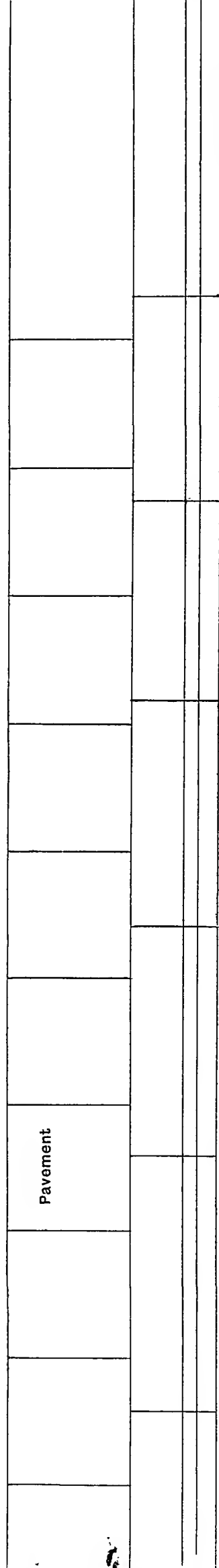
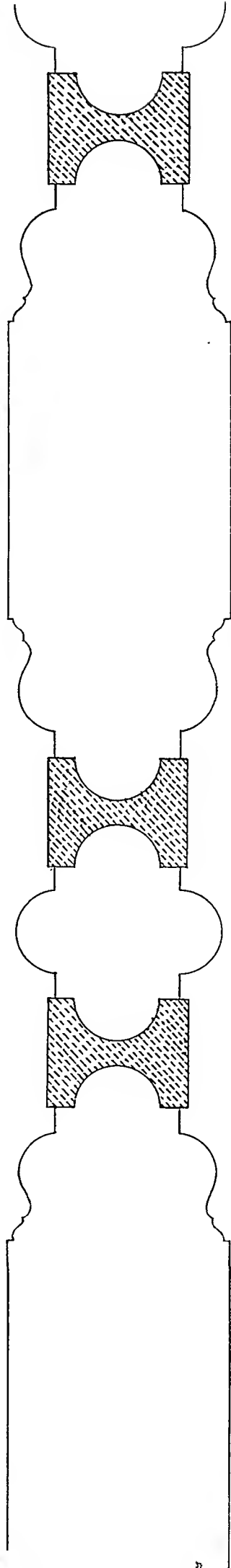
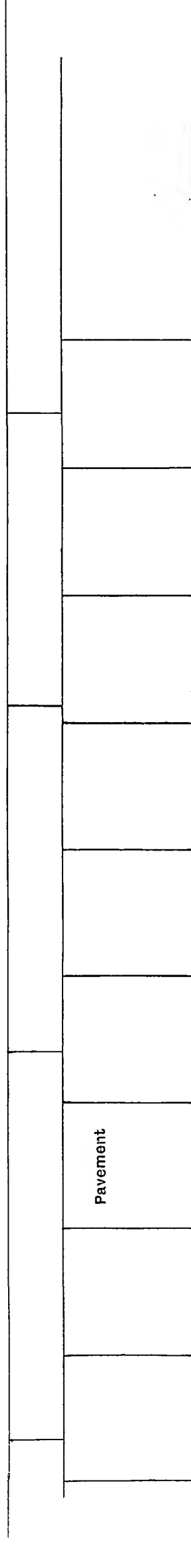
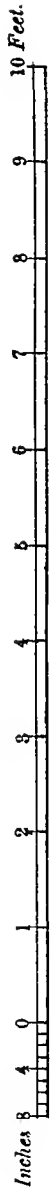
DELHI FORT HAYAT BAKHSH GARDEN.



SECTION.

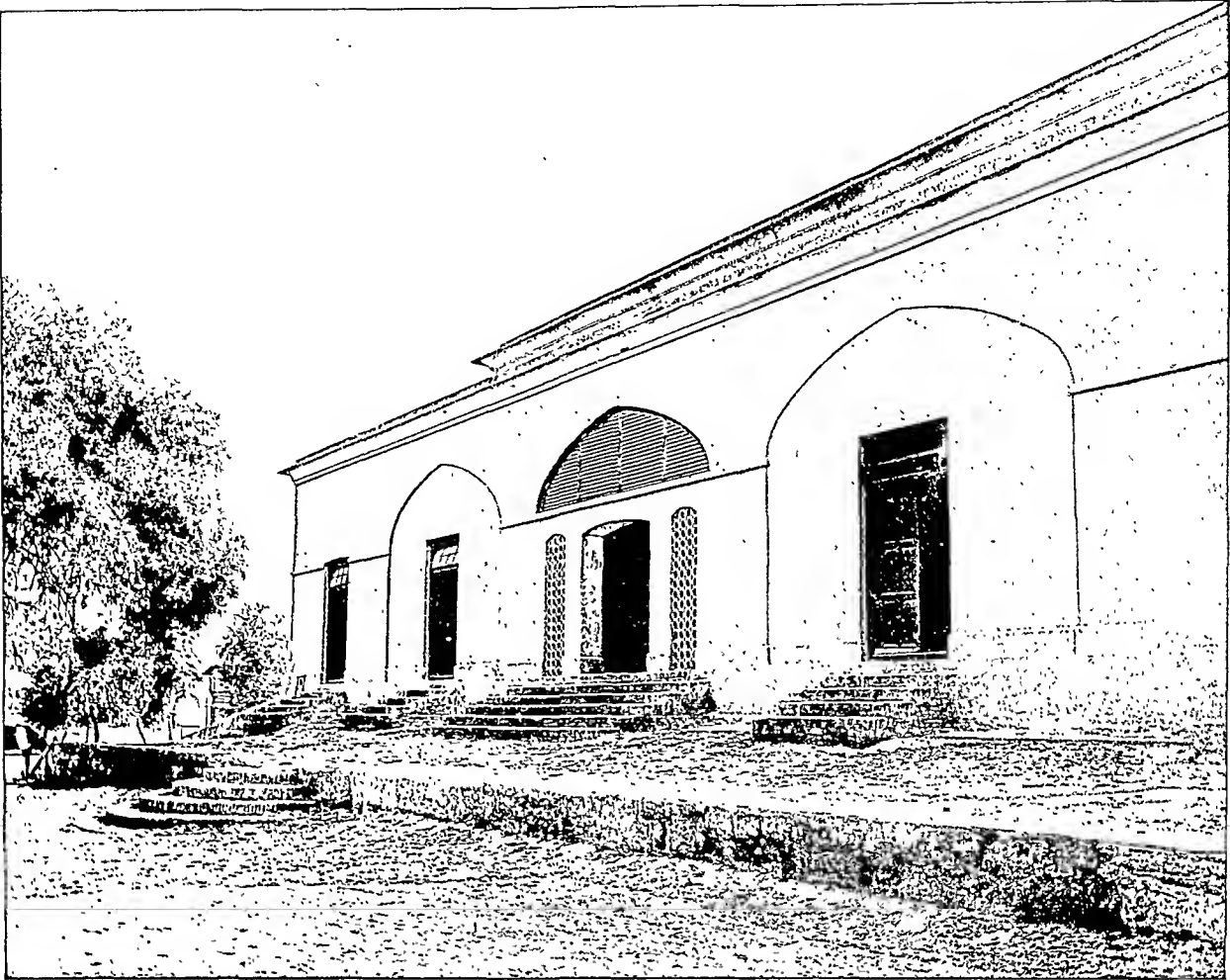


W. H. NICHOLLS.

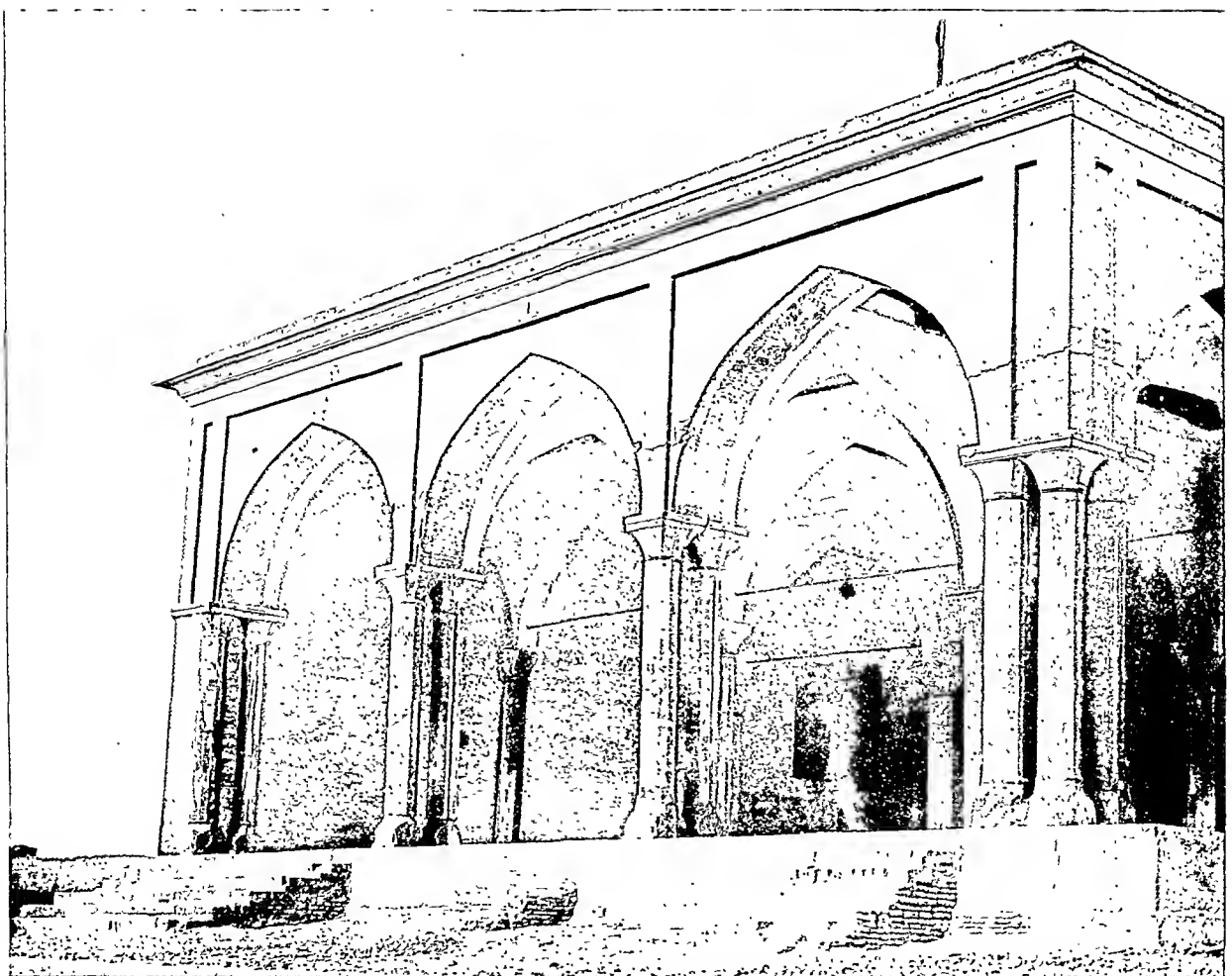


Channel

W. H. NICHOLLS.



(a) before the demolition of modern partitions.



(b) after the demolition of the partitions.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

	<i>Page.</i>
1. Office routine ...	1
2. Diaries ...	<i>ib.</i>
3. The year's work ...	3
4. Conservation ...	<i>ib.</i>
5. Protected monuments ...	4
6. Native States ...	<i>ib.</i>
7. Excavations ...	<i>ib.</i>
8. Original exploration ...	<i>ib.</i>
9. Publications ...	<i>ib.</i>
10. Contravention of Standing Orders ...	<i>ib.</i>
11. Office library ...	<i>ib.</i>
12. Compilation of lists ...	<i>ib.</i>
13. Annual office expenditure ...	5
14. Museums ...	<i>ib.</i>
15. Programme for 1908-1909 ...	<i>ib.</i>

PART II.

List of plates ...	7
Notes on conservation in United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer ...	8

APPENDICES.

A.—Statement of expenditure on conservation ...	15
B.—List of photographs ...	21
C.—List of drawings ...	24
D.—List of inscriptions copied ...	25
E.—List of libraries, &c., supplied with the report ...	28

PART I.

1. *Office routine.*—On June 26th, 1907, Mr. W. H. Nicholls resigned the post of Archæological Surveyor, Northern Circle, on his appointment as Consulting Architect to the Government of Madras.

I entered on my duties on December 8th, 1907, receiving on the 10th the keys and documents from the officer in charge of the current duties who was absent on tour on the date of my arrival.

Maulvi Muhammad Shuaib acted as officer in charge from June 27th until December 9th inclusive.

2. *Diary.*—

Late Archæological Surveyor's Diary.

April	1st	...	...	Left Sarnath for Jaunpur.
"	2nd	...	...	Left Jaunpur for Lucknow.
"	3rd	...	...	At Lucknow.
"	4th	...	...	Inspected Rae Bareli.
"	5th	...	...	Left Lucknow for Agra.
"	6th to 9th	...	...	At Agra.
"	10th	...	...	Left Agra.
"	11th	...	...	Arrived at Karnal and inspected Panipat.
"	12th	..	...	Left Karnal.
"	13th to 17th	...	...	At Delhi.
"	18th	...	...	Left Delhi.
"	19th	...	...	Arrived at Lahore.
"	20th and 21st	..	...	At Lahore.
"	22nd	...	...	Left Lahore.
"	23rd	...	...	Arrived at Naini Tal.
"	24th to June 23rd	...	...	At Naini Tal.
June	24th	...	...	Left Naini Tal.
"	25th	...	...	Arrived at Agra.
"	26th	...	...	Left for Madras.

Diary of the officer in charge of current duties.

"	27th to August 9th	...	...	At Agra.
August	10th	...	...	To Sikandarrah.
"	11th and 12th	...	...	At Agra.
"	13th	...	...	Left Agra.
"	14th	...	...	Arrived at Bareilly.
"	15th to 27th	...	...	At Bareilly.
"	28th	...	...	Left Bareilly.
"	29th	...	...	Arrived at Agra.
"	30th to September 13th	...	...	At Agra.
September	14th	...	...	Left Agra for Fatehpur Sikri.
"	15th	...	...	At Fatehpur Sikri.
"	16th	...	...	Left Fatehpur Sikri for Agra.
"	17th	...	...	Left Agra for Delhi.
"	18th to 20th	...	...	At Delhi.
"	21st	...	...	To Badarpur and back to Delhi.
"	22nd and 23rd	...	...	At Delhi.
"	24th	...	...	Left Delhi.
"	25th	...	...	Arrived at Lahore.
"	26th to October 14th	...	...	At Lahore.
October	15th	...	...	Left Lahore.
"	16th	...	...	Arrived at Multan.
"	17th and 18th	...	...	At Multan.
"	19th	...	...	Left Multan.
"	20th	...	...	Arrived at Agra.
"	21st	...	...	At Agra.
"	22nd	...	...	Left Agra for Delhi.
"	23rd	...	...	To Tughlaqabad and back to Delhi.
"	24th to 26th	...	...	At Delhi.
"	27th	...	...	To Quth and back to Delhi.
"	28th to 1st November	...	...	At Delhi.
November	2nd	...	...	Left Delhi for Agra.
"	3rd to 24th	...	...	At Agra.
"	25th	...	...	Left Agra.
"	26th	...	...	Arrived at Lahore.

November	27th to December 8th	...	At Lahore.
December	9th	...	Left Lahore.
"	10th	...	Arrived at Agra.
<i>Archæological Surveyor's Diary.</i>			
"	6th	...	Left Bombay.
"	7th	...	Arrived at Agra.
"	8th to 11th	...	At Agra.
"	12th	...	Inspected Sikandarah.
"	13th and 14th	...	At Agra.
"	15th	...	Inspected Itimad-ud-daulah.
"	16th and 17th	...	At Agra.
"	18th	...	Inspected Fatehpur Sikri.
"	19th	...	Left for Lahore.
"	20th	...	Arrived at Lahore and inspected Shab-dara.
"	21st	...	At Lahore.
"	22nd	...	Inspected Lahore Fort and left for Agra.
"	23rd	...	Arrived at Agra.
"	24th to 27th	...	At Agra.
"	28th	...	Inspected Fatehpur Sikri.
"	29th to January 3rd	...	At Agra.
January	4th	...	Inspected Fatehpur Sikri.
"	5th	...	At Agra.
"	6th	...	Inspected Fatehpur Sikri.
"	7th	...	Inspected Mariam's tomb at Sikandarah.
"	8th	...	Inspected Sikandarah.
"	9th to 11th	...	At Agra.
"	12th	...	Inspected Chini-ka-Rauza.
"	13th	...	Left Agra for Delhi.
"	14th to 23rd	...	At Delhi.
"	24th	...	Left Delhi.
"	25th	...	Arrived at Agra.
"	26th	...	Inspected Sikandarah.
"	27th to February 2nd	...	At Agra.
February	3rd	...	Inspected Jaswant Singh-ki-Chhatra.
"	4th	...	Left Agra.
"	5th	...	Arrived at Benares.
"	6th to 8th	...	At Benares.
"	9th	...	Inspected Jaunpur.
"	10th	...	Left Benares for Allahabad.
"	10th	...	Left Allahabad.
"	11th	...	Arrived at Agra.
"	12th to 14th	...	At Agra.
"	15th	...	Inspected Itimadpur.
"	16th	...	At Agra.
"	17th	...	Left for Ajmer.
"	18th	...	Arrived at Ajmer and left for Agra.
"	19th	...	Arrived at Agra.
"	20th to 23rd	...	At Agra.
"	24th	...	Inspected Sikandarah.
"	25th	...	At Agra.
"	26th	...	Inspected Fatehabad.
"	27th	...	Left Agra for Delhi.
"	28th and 29th	...	At Delhi.
March	1st	...	Inspected Tughlaqabad.
"	2nd and 3rd	...	At Delhi.
"	4th	...	Left for Lahore.
"	5th	...	Arrived at Lahore.
"	6th and 7th	...	At Lahore.
"	8th	...	Left for Delhi.
"	9th	...	Arrived at Delhi.
"	10th	...	Left for Hissar.
"	11th	...	Inspected Hissar.
"	12th and 13th	...	At Delhi.
"	14th	...	Inspected Qutb.
"	15th	...	At Delhi.
"	16th	...	Inspected Palwal.
"	17th	...	Left Delhi for Agra.
"	18th to 29th	...	At Agra.
"	30th	...	Inspected Fatehpur Sikri.

3. *The year's work.*—The chief cases of conservation regarding which recommendations were made during the year were as follows :—

Agra	...	...	Delhi gate, in the Fort.
			Akbar's palace, in the Fort.
			Samman Burj, railing, in the Fort.
			The Taj, Jawab.
			Ditto, Seats.
			Jaswant Singh ki Chhatri.
			Idgah mosque.
			Sikandarrah. East false gate.
			Fatehpur Sikri, Masjid.
			Ditto Rang Mahall.
Delhi	...	...	Ditto King's Baths.
			Ditto Buland Durwaza.
			Hayat Bakhsh and other gardens in the Fort.
			Diwan-i-amm, Mosaics, in the Fort.
			Naubat Khana, Museum, "
			Rang Mahall, "
			Shah Burj, "
			Jami Masjid, Lamp posts.
			Purana Qila, Gateway.
			Ditto, Masjid.
Hissar	...	...	Humayun's Tomb, gates, channels and paving.
			Nizam-ud-din, Jama, at Khana.
			Isa Khan, well superstructure.
			Tomb of Safdar Jang, Masjid.
			Moth ki Masjid.
			Tomb of Sahab-ud-din, Bagh Alam.
			Tomb of Firoz Shah and adjacent buildings.
			Qutb, Colonnades, Ilahi gate, Tomb of Shah Altamsh.
			Kirki, Masjid.
			Tughlaqabad, causeways.
Panipat	...	...	Town walls.
			Kabul Bagh, Masjid.
			Tomb of Sheik Chilli.
			Diwan-i-amm, in the Fort.
			Shish Mahall, ceiling, in the Fort.
			Chhoti Khwabgah, "
			Mosque of Wazir Khan.
			Badshahi Masjid.
			Shahdara, Tomb of Jahangir.
			Ditto, Akbari Serai.
Lahore	...	...	Ditto, Tomb of Nur Jehan.
			Ditto, Tomb of Asaf Khan.
			Shalimar Bagh.
			Aurangzeb's Mosque.
			Jami Masjid.
			Lal Darwaza Masjid.
			Khusru Bagh.
			Badshahi building.
			Al-ud-din's tomb.
			Tombs of Abdullah Khan and his wife.
Benares	...	...	The Fort.
Jaunpur	...	...
Allahabad	...	...
Ajmer	...	...

Maulvi Muhammad Shuaib, during a tour made while in charge of the current duties of the office, visited the following places :—

Bareilly, Badarpur, Lahore and Multan.

On more than one occasion he was called to Delhi to assist Dr. Vogel, Superintendent, Archæological Survey, and myself in the preparation of the catalogue of the Naubat Khana Museum. Throughout the year he has been engaged in making translations from native authors and in completing an article on Delhi Fort.

4. *Conservation.*—The amounts spent upon conservation during the year were as follows :—

				Rs.	a.	p.
In the United Provinces	...	...	...	1,02,272	0	9
In the Punjab	...	...	...	66,799	1	7
At Ajmer	...	...	...	13,550	6	10

Details will be found in Appendix A.

5. *Protected monuments.*—The Tomb of Mariam Begam at Sikandarrah has been purchased by Government for the sum of Rs. 60,000.

Akbar's palace in the Fort, Agra, has been entered under Class I. A. (a) in Appendix V of the Public Works Manual of Orders.

6. *Native States.*

7. *Excavations.*—In Delhi Fort certain excavations were carried out between the Rang Mahall and the Diwan-i-amm with a view to locating the foundations of the Mughal palaces. These were discovered, and in addition a small mutilated marble tank immediately before the Rang Mahall and another of sandstone and plaster of large dimensions in the centre of the garden.

In Agra Fort considerable excavation was necessary to lay bare the walls and Foundations of Akbar's Palace.

At Hissar tentative excavations were made with the idea of testing the tradition that there were passages connecting the Masjid and the Gugri Mahall with Firoz Shah's palace.

I explored certain of the passages thus opened up and also those in the Fort wall, but without satisfactory results.

In connection with the new approach to the garden at Sikandarrah, excavation has revealed the existence of a platform with a moulded *dasa* along the south wall of the garden, together with many fragments of piers and brackets.

As these proved to be of the same design as those of the pavilion on the other side of the wall within the garden, it was hoped that some connection would be traced between them, but a closer investigation showed that the platforms were on a different level.

The building, of which these are the ruins, is not shown in Daniell's drawing of the gate dated 1796, nor in an illustration in Sleeman's *Rambles and Recollections*.

8. *Original exploration.*

9. *Publications.*—An article on conservation in this circle for the year 1906-07 was contributed to the Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India.

Annual Progress Report for the year 1906-07.

10. *Contravention of standing orders.*

11. *Office library.*—List of books purchased during 1907-08 :—

- (1) Burn's Glossary of Technical Tables.
- (2) Miller's Plastering.
- (3) Colling's Medieval Foliage.
- (4) Day's Anatomy of Pattern.
- (5) Smith's Persian Art.
- (6) Murray's Handbook to India.
- (7) Lane Poole's Muhammadan Dynasties.
- (8) Zafarnamah.
- (9) Barni's Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi.
- (10) Afif's Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi.
- (11) Iqbarnamah-i-Jahangiri.
- (12) Erskine's History of India under Baber and Humayun, 2 volumes.
- (13) Al Quran.
- (14) Hearn's Seven Cities of Delhi.
- (15) Fletcher's History of Architecture.
- (16) Manucci's Storia de Mogol, 3 volumes.
- (17) Maasir-i-Alamgiri.
- (18) Fallon's English-Hindustani Dictionary.
- (19) Fallon's Hindustani-English Dictionary.
- (20) Farishta.
- (21) Hayat-i-Khusro.
- (22) Athar-i-Akbari.
- (23) Brown's Care of Ancient Monuments.

12. *Compilation of lists.*—Vide no. 14.

13. *Annual office expenditure.*—*Salaries.*—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Archæological Surveyor's pay	...	3,607	3	2 (1)

Establishment.—

		Rs.	a.	p.
One Maulvi	...	1,652	2	11 (2)
One Clerk	...	660	0	0
One Photographer	...	511	0	0
One Draughtsman	...	535	10	8
Two Peons	...	179	0	0 (3)
Temporary establishment	...	168	0	4 (4)
			3,704	13 11

Allowances.—

Travelling allowances	2,789	3 9
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Supplies and service.—

Photographic materials	...	500	0	0
Purchase and repair of tents	...	13	10	6
			513	10 6

Contingencies.—

Purchase of books	...	200	0	0
Belts, badges and livery to peons	...	20	0	0
Rents, rates and taxes	...	352	0	0
Postage charges	...	36	5	6
Telegram charges	...	40	0	0
Conveyance of tents, etc.	...	250	0	0
Hot and cold weather charges	...	48	0	0
Miscellaneous	...	50	0	0
			1,096	5 6

GRAND TOTAL ... 11,711 4 10

14. *Museums.*—

The Taj Museum, Agra.—Two interesting pictures have been received from the Provincial Museum at Lucknow.

The first is divided into three sections and shows the Fort from the river.

On a metal plate attached to the middle frame the date 1680 is given, but this is obviously incorrect.

The other picture is also in three parts but to a smaller scale. It represents the Taj and the Fort with the intervening river bank. It is dated 1818.

Naubat Khana Museum, Delhi Fort.—Considerable advance has been made in the collection of exhibits and in their arrangement.

The various sections are as follows:—Inscriptions, sculptures, furniture, pictures and maps, portraits, photographs, coins and weapons, and in each a very good nucleus has been gathered from various sources but chiefly from the Delhi Municipal Museum.

A detailed catalogue with descriptive notes is in preparation.

Museum at Ajmer.—It is expected that a curator will shortly be appointed by the Government of Rajputana, and that he will commence work on the collection and arrangement of the antiquities.

15. *Programme for 1908-09.*—Early in July a brief tour of inspection will be made to those places where important work is in progress.

		Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Late Archæological Surveyor's pay, March 1st to June 26th	...	2,220	1	8
Archæological Surveyor's pay, December 8th to February 29th	...	1,387	1	6
(2) Includes charge allowance (Rs. 50 per mensem) from June 27th to December 9th	...	271	2	11
(3) Includes grain compensation allowance for five months	...	11	0	0
(4) Ditto ditto	...	11	0	0

In October a visit will be paid to the eastern districts of the United Provinces.

In November at the request of the Director-General of Archæology I shall accompany him on a tour in Northern Punjab when I expect to have opportunity for compiling the list of monuments in that district.

Later in the year I purpose to tour and, if time permits, to compile the lists for the Mianwalli district of the Punjab.

PART II.
LIST OF PLATES.

- I.—AGRA, the Taj. The central tank, showing new seats.
- II—(1) AGRA, the Fort. The Samman Burj, showing marble railing.
- (2) DELHI, the Fort. The Rang Mahall after removal of partitions, showing old channels and fountain.
- III.—LAHORE. Tomb of Jahangir at Shahdara—
- (a) Before restoration of balustrade and garden.
- (b) After restoration of balustrade and garden.

Notes on conservation in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer.

AGRA.

THE TAJ.

Dalans.—The rebuilding of the arcade surrounding the forecourt of the Taj, referred to in the last report, has been continued along the north side of the Fatehabad road opposite the Saheli Burj No. 2.

When the *dalans* along the south wall are rebuilt the restoration of the quadrangle will be completed.

Jawab.—As much damage had been done by the birds in the central chamber, the experiment of stretching lines of wire from side to side of the dome was tried with much success, the birds having completely deserted the building.

Seats.—In accordance with the orders of the late Viceroy, four new marble seats have been placed round the central tank in the garden. They replace the old wood and iron seats of conventional design so inappropriate to the surroundings (*vide* Plate I).

The stability of the dome of the Burj to the south of the Jawab being threatened by the cracking of one of the capitals, it was found necessary to truss up the dome and replace the damaged masonry by new stone.

Minor items of conservation were the repointing of the east and west channels and the resetting of bulging stones in the façade of the Jawab.

THE FORT.

Delhi Gate.—The repairs to the east and west façades are now completed and the gateway is in a structurally sound condition.

The bases of the bastions on the west side were in a very unsafe condition, many of the stones being badly cracked and out of plumb. These have been renewed where necessary, together with all the decayed and broken stonework of other parts of the gate. In some cases on removing a surface coating of plaster, marble inlay work was disclosed, and it was in the hope of a similar discovery that the crumbling plaster which covered the spandrels of the main arch was removed. As, however, the backing proved to be only *lakhouri* bricks, it was decided to reface the spandrels with sandstone without moulding or decorative features.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in inserting stones into the soffit of the dome as the roadway below had to be kept open for traffic.

It was found necessary to replace many of the brackets which were in a broken condition, and the groundwork of some of the inlaid panels had to be entirely renewed owing to the shivered state of the sandstone.

Samman Burj.—The existing marble railing on the west side of the platform has been continued round the balcony of the Burj (*vide* Plate II i.) The railing is shown complete in the old picture of the Fort now in the Taj Museum.

In the chamber opposite the lower storey of the Samman Burj a marble water channel has been repaired in agreement with the existing portions.

Akbar's Palace.—The buildings, situated to the south of the Jahan-giri Mahall, formerly used by the military as a prison, have lately been handed over to the Public Works Department for conservation.

The removal of modern accretions has *exposed* an interesting range of chambers and courts along the east or river side of the Fort.

Unhappily the façade of the central block is not in a good state of preservation and somewhat extensive structural repairs will have to be carried out for its conservation.

Excavations of an average depth of 3 feet over the whole area between the Jahangiri Mahall and the south wall of the Fort have disclosed a large courtyard surrounded by the ruins of a fine range of buildings.

It may be added that the buildings handed over by the military authorities include the interesting old Baoli constructed by Baber in 1526.

A further account of the palace will be submitted for insertion in the Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India for 1907-08.

The King's Baths.—The brackets and balustrade on the east front were restored, being in an unsafe condition.

Jahangiri Mahall.—A pierced jali screen, removed to make a convenient exit from the building during repairs in 1905, has been reinserted in its original position in the north screen wall.

SIKANDARAH.

East False Gate.—This gateway was in a very bad state of repair and is being entirely restored with the exception of the battlements, finials, etc., and the plaster work.

In 1905 the late Viceroy ordered that a new roadway to the Dak Bungalow should be constructed, cutting through the south wall of the garden. This has now been completed and a gateway of suitable design provided in the wall at a point due south of the bungalow. Up till the present time carriages have been admitted to the garden through the south gate. This undesirable practice will now be discontinued and the platforms to the north and south of the gate restored to their original state.

It may be interesting to note here that the walls appear to have been originally only half their present height as is indicated by the battlemented parapet now built into the wall.

South Gate.—The spandrels of one of the side alcôves on the north of the gateway was badly decayed and the long curved ribs were too badly cracked to be considered safe. The whole face of the alcove was removed and new work inserted in place of that which was unsound. The old marble inlay was carefully reset in the spandrel and the missing parts supplied.

Kanch Mahall.—One of the brackets supporting the balcony window on the east side of the building had cracked and was causing the whole balcony to settle. It was unfortunately found impossible to replace it without dismantling the superstructure which was most successfully accomplished.

FATEHPUR SIKRI.

Rang Mahall.—This is the only work of marked importance carried out here during the year under review.

The building was purchased last year at a cost of Rs. 1,150 and is situated to the south-west of the Buland Darwaza. It consists of an open court surrounded by two stories of chambers which for the most part open on to the court through colonnades.

It was hoped that the conservation of the Mahall would be effected without the need for over much new material, the introduction of which so inevitably detracts from the interest of an archæological monument. Unfortunately on dismantling those parts which, owing to their unstable condition, it was proposed to rebuild using the old material, the Public Works Department was of the opinion that much of the stone was not sufficiently sound to be utilised again.

Hakim's house.—The work here has been brought to a finish and consisted this year of repairs to the roof.

Jami Masjid.—The netting, suspended under the dome of the prayer chamber to keep out birds, and which was such an eyesore in addition to the fact that it effectually obscured the beautiful color-decoration of the soffit, has been removed.

In its place piano-wires have been fixed across the springing of the dome about 9" apart. They are scarcely noticeable and, so far, have served their purpose very well, the birds appearing to have forsaken the building.

Ram Bagh.—The north-east Burj of the garden enclosure was repaired.

Idgah.—Although this mosque is not on the list of Muhammadan buildings in charge of the Public Works Department, it has been repaired at the special request of the Muhammadan community on a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 3,995.

The work consisted mainly of repairs to all three gateways, enclosure walls and the tank and petty repairs to the main building.

J A U N P U R .

The interesting monuments in this city and its neighbourhood are now in a most satisfactory state of conservation. During last year the Atala, Jami, Lal Darwaza and Jhanjri Masjids all received attention, mostly in the form of small repairs.

In addition, at the Lal Darwaza Masjid one bay of the external colonnade was rebuilt to afford access to the roof and in the Atala Masjid the replacing of broken *jalis* was completed.

A masonry drain to receive the rain water from the roof has been provided at the Jami Masjid and the repairs to the bed of the Gumti have been effected.

L U C K N O W .

Apart from the usual Annual Repairs the only works of any importance that have been carried out in this circle are the reroofing and reflooring of the Chattar Manzil Palace, reroofing the north gate of the Bahu Begam's Tomb at Fyzabad, reroofing the old Nawabi Masjid at Akbarpur and repairs to the Maqbara of Nawab Diler Khan at Shahabad.

It is interesting to note that the exact position of the breach in the Sikandarbagh at Lucknow has lately been determined and the tablet marking the spot has been moved accordingly.

D E L H I .

THE FORT.

Hayat Bakhsh Garden.—Owing to a necessity for a revision of the estimate and to lack of funds but little progress was made with this restoration until late in the financial year. A re-appropriation having been sanctioned, the work proceeded apace and the four main channels with their causeways and ornamental beds and the paving round the tank and Bhadon and Sawan, are now completed.

As many of the old fountain bases as were recovered have been inserted in the floors of the channels. During the excavations, subsidiary channels were discovered, dividing each quarter into four equal squares.

The existence of the barracks to the west and the Moti Masjid Battery to the east, prevents a restoration of the garden to its full extent.

It has been decided to surround the Hayat Bakhsh and the other gardens to the south of it with an unclimbable iron fence, within the lines of which the greater number of the Mughal buildings in the Fort.

will be enclosed. It is hoped that in a year or two the hedges which it is proposed to plant inside this fence will effectually conceal this unsightly, but very necessary, structure.

Shah Burj.—The conservation of the pavilion, so severely damaged by the earthquake of 1905, was taken in hand in February 1908. After careful consideration it was agreed to rebuild the central dome, of which there fortunately was photographic record available. To do this with safety the Chief Engineer decided that it was necessary to dismantle the greater part of the pavilion and build it afresh, as the weight of the new dome would be more than the walls, in their shaken and broken condition, could bear.

Every stone was numbered before being moved and it was hoped that the greater number would be able to be replaced, as the cracks were for the most part along the joints. At the end of the financial year, such progress had been made that the reconstruction had been carried as far as the springing of the arches, and it is expected that the work will be completed in May.

Naubat Khana.—The brickwork closing in the archways of the upper storey has been removed. On the ground floor the two rooms have been fitted up as a museum which it is hoped to open in a few months.

Dewan-i-Amm.—Signior Menegatti expects to complete the work of restoring the mosaics in the throne, on which he has been engaged for the last three years, by the 6th of May. All the plaques and small inlay are finished and the month of April will be spent in polishing the surface of the new work.

Rang Mahall.—The modern partition walls erected by the British to convert the palace into a mess, have been demolished. A few trial holes revealed the existence, beneath the sandstone floor, of marble channels and a fountain basin. The channels have inlaid paving and moulded and carved sides, while the basin, which is twenty feet square, is remarkably fine. It has three terraced borders, carved and inlaid, with a design of lotus leaves in the centre. This was formerly surmounted by a lotus-bud cup, but this, needless to say, has disappeared (*vide* Plate II 2).

The marble water channel named Nahr-i-Bahisht by Shah Jahan, now runs unbroken from the Hammam to the far side of the Rang Mahall where it ends abruptly.

Further investigation revealed a marble tank with cusped border in front of the Rang Mahall and a double row of eleven candle niches.

Zinat-ul-Masjid.—Certain repairs to brickwork, etc., have been executed.

Jami Masjid.—It still remains to place the marble lamp posts on the corners of the tank and to supply the metal lamps.

Purana Qila.—In the mosque, repairs to the inlaid work of the *mihrab*, the removal of whitewash and the replacing of some salt-eaten stones in the façade have been effected. The Muhammadan community having complained of the lack of water for the purpose of ablution, a well has been sunk in the courtyard of the mosque.

This is the gift of His Majesty the Amir of Kabul.

While sinking the well, a wall built of Delhi stone in lime, about nine feet thick, was met with at a depth of six feet. This extended to a depth of forty-three feet below the level of the court. This discovery, together with the presence of cellars under the mosque, proves the existence here of a building of some magnitude before the foundation of Purana Qila.

Certain petty repairs to the Sher Mandel, consisting mostly of edging plaster and making weather tight, have been effected.

Tomb of Humayun.—The replacing of the plaster edging to the channels by red sandstone is approaching completion, the west, north and south sides being practically finished.

The missing marble inlay round the sarcophagus has been replaced. Minor works of conservation here include repairs to the west gateway and rebuilding the fallen east wall of the compound.

Nizam-ud-din. Jamdat Khana.—Repairs to the plaster work and to damaged stone work have been effected and twelve *chiragh* brackets provided in the prayer chamber.

The marble finials to the *guldastas* of the screens round the tombs of Jahan Ara Begam and Muhammad Shah have been completed.

Tomb of Tagah Khan.—A new copper-gilt finial is ready to be fixed on the dome.

Chausrath Khamba.—A wall, four feet high, has been built to keep out cattle.

Moth-ki-Masjid.—The huts and the *débris* from inside the mosque and courtyard have been removed preparatory to effecting the conservation of this interesting building.

Tomb of Firoz Shah.—Some necessary structural repairs have been completed and the smoke stains which blackened the interior removed.

Qutb.—Only minor works of conservation have been carried out here during the year.

Tughlaqabad.—The causeway leading from the tomb to the fort is being rebuilt in coursed rubble of large size, as the rains of 1906 proved the uselessness of restoring Pathan work in random rubble of small size.

L A H O R E.

THE FORT.

Diwan-i-Amn.—The whitewash has been removed from the pillars, new brackets have been inserted under the throne in place of modern brick piers and the modern platform all round the hall has been dismantled.

Further investigation has proved that before the pillared hall was added by Shah Jahan, the arcading in the back wall was continuous, forming an open gallery on either side of the *jasokha*.

The removal of the whitewash from the columns has made it even more evident than before that the bases and columns were not designed to fit each other. The bases are apparently of Akbar's period, and it is obvious that Shah Jahan had intended to cover the pillars with shell plaster as in the Diwan-i-Amms at Agra and Delhi. No trace of the *chunam*, however, remains to show that this intention was ever carried out.

Chhoti Khwabgah.—Certain repairs to the floor of the sleeping chamber have been executed in marble, Badal and Khattoo stone.

The garden has been laid out according to the plan referred to in last year's report. It will be some years before it will look its best, as the present effect is marred by the old trees which it has been thought advisable to leave until the newly planted cypresses and *tun* trees have had time to grow.

Badshahi Mosque.—In consequence of the discovery of some fragments of the original stone covers to the drains in the courtyards, which fully establish the design, red sandstone has been substituted for the iron gratings with which it was proposed to cover these holes.

Shahdara Jahangir's Tomb.—In accordance with the orders of the late Viceroy, the marble *jali* balustrade has been re-erected along the

west facade of the mausoleum and round the lower stage of the north-west minaret (*vide* Plate III).

Garden of Jahangir's Tomb and Serai.—The scheme of improvements has been steadily carried on throughout the year.

The southern gateway to the Serai, from which practically all the facing stone has been removed and replaced by mud plaster, has been covered with a sheet of Railway creeper which has considerably improved its appearance.

The cubicles in the wall of the Serai are in a very dilapidated condition. Repairs have been carried out in the most urgently needed cases and openings in the wall between the Serai and the garden have been filled up. But much remains to be done by degrees before the walls of the garden and Serai can be considered in a satisfactory state of conservation.

The civil authorities purpose to plant some more trees in the Serai as its appearance is still somewhat bare. They will be arranged symmetrically, the greater number of the existing trees being worked into the scheme, and while providing that most desirable element of shade, they will be so placed as not to interfere with the present satisfactory appearance of the spacious stretches of grass.

In the gateway leading to the garden from the Serai small repairs to the sandstone panelling have been necessary.

The improvement in the garden is very marked, the work of converting a tangled waste into a well-kept garden in keeping with the mausoleum being nearly completed in so far as the western half is concerned. It still remains, however, to remove the grass slopes from the sides of the causeways. When these are removed it is suggested that their place be taken by long borders of flowers at least 5 or 6 feet wide.

It would be well if the small flower beds in the grass plots on the causeways could be removed when these borders have become well established.

In themselves they are very effective, but they are not the treatment that a garden of this description calls for.

With regard to the water supply, the well near the service-gate of the garden, in addition to providing water for the grass in the Serai and garden, supplies the three tanks to the west of the tomb. A long narrow reservoir has been constructed on the top of the west wall of the garden where a channel originally ran. Thence the water is conducted along a main with three branches to the tanks.

Shalimar.—Necessary repairs to the sandstone facing of the walls of the first terrace have been effected and the marble cascade cleaned of the cement which filled the carving.

It would be a great advantage if the little building near the Baoli, built by Ranjit Singh, and in which that intrepid explorer, Morecroft, slept on one occasion, could be evacuated by *malis*. The interior is in a filthy condition.

The appearance of the causeways has been much improved by the removal of sundry palms in wooden tubs.

AJMER.

Tahsil.—With the exception of the necessary furniture this building is now ready to receive the antiquities which it is intended to exhibit here.

Badshahi.—The conservation of this building is well advanced—the modern additions have been removed, and more than half of the colonnade, the condition of which was so unsafe, has been dismantled and rebuilt, every sound stone being reinserted in its original position.

R. FROUDE TUCKER,

Archæological Surveyor, Northern Circle.

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1908.

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1907-08.	Amount spent during the year 1907-08.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—UNITED PROVINCES—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Muzaffarnagar.	Majhera ...	Special repairs to the tombs of <i>Sayed</i> Diwán Muhammad Khau, <i>Sayed</i> Saif Khan, <i>Sayed</i> Chhajju, <i>Sayed</i> Umar Núr and octagonal well.	3,500	...	1,247 12 7	Completed.
		Annual repairs to tombs of <i>Sayed</i> Hussain, <i>Sayed</i> Muhammad, <i>Sayed</i> Umar Núr and <i>Sayed</i> Saif Khan.	100	...	100 0 0	Ditto.
Bareilly ...	Fatchganj, west of Bhitaura village in Tahsil Bareilly, 12 miles west of Bareilly city.	Repairs to obelisk of red sandstone.	33	33	31 8 5	Ditto.
Bijnor ...	Jahanabad ...	Annual repairs to the tomb of Nawab Shujait Khan.	30	30	30 0 9	Ditto.
Moradabad	Amroha ...	Special repairs to great Baoli	1,275	...	923 3 2	Completed. The total expenditure incurred up to 31st March 1908 was Rs. 1,148-15-1.
		Restoring the <i>dallans</i> round the Taj quadrangle.	81,811	16,260	16,339 0 0	In progress. Rupees 36,985 spent up to end of 1906-07.
	The Taj, Agra	Providing four marble seats for the gardens.	1,200	820	821 0 0	Completed.
		Special repairs to the Bnrj south of Jawab.	420	420	420 0 0	Ditto.
		Restoring the Inner Delhi gate.	39,954	14,516	13,777 0 0	In progress. Rupees 3,289 spent in 1906-07.
		Levelling ground in front of Akbar's Palace.	2,678	2,678	2,057 0 0	In progress.
		Completing marble railing round the balcony of the Samman Burj.	1,370	1,370	1,427 0 0	Completed.
Agra ...		Restoring in marble the channel in the floor of the chamber opposite to the Samman Burj.	200	200	198 0 0	Ditto.
	The Fort ...	Restoring shell plaster and gilt roof of the pavilion to south of Khass Mahall.	11,362	11,141	500 0 0	Shell plaster is completed, but the gilding work has not been started as yet. Rupees 221 spent in 1906-07. Balance has been resumed.
		Restoring the brackets and balustrade on the east front of the King's bath.	1,467	1,467	1,466 0 0	Completed.
		Carried over	...	...	38,78 8 11	

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1908—(continued).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1907-08.	Amount spent during the year 1907-08.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—UNITED PROVINCES— (continued).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
		Brought forward ...	...	...	38,738 8 11	...
	Sikandarrah	Special repairs to the servants' houses and outlayard.	199	199	195 0 0	Completed.
		Constructing a new road to the Dak Bungalow and a gate in the south wall of the garden.	4,279	4,279	4,206 0 0	Ditto.
		Restoring parts of west face of East False Gate.	16,058	8,000	7,987 0 0	In progress.
	Fatehpur-Sikri	Restoring the mother-of-pearl work in the canopy of Sulim Chishti's tomb.	12,207	...	205 0 0	Completed.
		Restoring the floor in the Hakim's bath.	3,217	1,617	1,614 0 0	Ditto.
		Conservation of the Rang Mahall.	8,353	8,000	8,055 0 0	In progress.
		Restoring north-east Burj at Ram Bagh.	1,495	1,495	1,495 0 0	Completed.
		Special repairs to the great Idgah.	3,995	3,995	3,989 0 0	Ditto.
		Annual repairs to Archaeological buildings at the Taj Mahall.	2,000	2,000	2,288 0 0	
		Annual repairs to Archaeological buildings in the Fort.	3,063	3,063	2,936 0 0	
		Annual repairs to Archaeological buildings at Sikandarrah.	918	918	1,091 0 0	
	Agra ...	Annual repairs to Archaeological buildings at Fatehpur Sikri.	5,946	5,946	5,095 0 0	
		Annual repairs to Archaeological buildings at Ram Bagh.	440	440	1,516 0 0	
		Annual repairs to Archaeological buildings, Itimud-danluh.	460	460	102 0 0	
		Annual repairs to Archaeological buildings, Chini-kaurauza.	55	55	46 0 0	
		Annual repairs to Archaeological buildings, Firoz Khan.	105	105	269 0 0	
		Lal Bazar (Museum) ...	226	226	291 0 8	Annual repairs.
		Kuisar Prasad (Deputy Commissioner's Court).	500	500	515 0 0	Ditto.
		Chhattar Manzil Palace ...	3,000	3,000	3,100 0 0	Ditto.
		Chhattar Manzil Palace ...	30,030	5,200	5,194 9 5	Reroofing in progress.
		Chhattar Manzil Palace ...	2,241	2,240	2,236 0 0	Ditto completed.
		Old Palace at Dilkusha ...	500	500	490 0 0	Annual repairs.
		Sikandar Bagh building ...	300	300	295 0 0	Ditto.
		Alam Bagh house ...	500	500	515 0 0	Ditto.
		Nawabi or Machhi Bhawan Bridge.	1,000	1,000	1,096 13 9	Ditto.
		Carried over ...	...	...	93,560 0 9	

N. B.—There are several other Muhammadan buildings in Lucknow on which annual repairs have been carried out by the Public Works department, but as they are not shown in Appendix V of the Public Works Department Manual of Orders they are not mentioned in the statement.

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer during the year ending 31st March 1908—(continued).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1907-08.	Amount spent during the year 1907-08.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—UNITED PROVINCES— (concluded).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
		Brought forward ...	...	...	93,560 0 9	
Hardoi	Shahabad ...	Maqbara of Nawāh Dilor Khān.	200	200	207 0 0	Completed.
Bahraich	Bahraich ...	Constructing a marble stone enclosure wall inside Saiyid Masud's shrine.	9,773	125	125 0 0	Ditto.
Fyzabad	Fyzabad ...	Reroofing the north gate of the outer courtyard of the Bahu Begam's tomb.	2,124	2,097	1,718 0 0	In progress.
	Akbarpur ...	Reroofing the old Nawabi mosque in the compound of Akbarpur Tahsil.	541	96	96 0 0	Completed.
Allahabad	Allahabad ...	Annual repairs to the three tombs in the Khusrū Bagh.	130	130	126 0 0	Ditto.
Banda ...	Banda ...	Restoration of Jami Masjid	1,045	...	90 0 0	Completed. Rupees 896-13-11 spent during 1906-07.
Benares	Bakasia kund, Benares City, Benares City.	Repairs to Battis Khamba ...	187	187	182 0 0	Completed.
		Madho Das ka Dharahra. Repairs to lightning-conductor.	50	50	50 0 0	Ditto.
		Conservation of ancient monuments.	10,337	3,604	3,453 0 0	Atala Masjid at a cost of Rs. 1,090. Amount spent last year, Rs. 1,465. Jami Masjid at a cost of Rs. 552. Amount spent last year Rs. 1,918. Lal Darwaza Masjid at a cost of Rs. 1,756. Amount spent last year, Rs. 3,102. Jhanjri Masjid at a cost of Rs. 42. Royal Cemetery at a cost of Rs. 13. All the above are completed.
Jaunpur	Jaunpur city	Constructing a masonry drain at Jami Masjid.	1,088	1,088	1,087 0 0	Completed.
		Repairs to the bed of the Gomti river at the stone bridge at Jaunpur.	2,961	1,574	1,578 0 0	Ditto.
		Total, United Provinces ...	...	...	1,02,272 0 9	
		II.—PUNJAB. ORIGINAL WORKS.				
		Restoration of mosaics in the Throne Diwan-i-amm.	8,356	8,500	6,606 0 0	Work in progress. It will be completed by the 6th May 1908.
		Constructing a new museum in the Naubat Khana.	303	300	303 0 0	Completed.
	Delhi Fort ...	Certain petty works in connection with new museum in the Naubat Khana.	180	180	80 0 0	In progress.
		Filling in joints of stone work in Naubat Khana, east side.	178	178	177 0 0	Completed.
Delhi	Humayun's Tomb.	Edging the water channel with sand stone.	14,532	8,500	11,228 0 0	In progress. About 200 feet length of drain and repair to duct remain to be done. Reallotment from Hayat Bakhsh garden, Preparation of ground.
		Carried over ...	...	...	18,394 0 0	

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1908—(continued).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1907-08.	Amount spent during the year 1907-08.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi— (continued).	II.—PUNJAB—(continued). ORIGINAL WORKS —(concluded).		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. n. p	
		Brought forward ...	...	...	18,394 0 0	
	Nizam-ud-din	Four foot high wall behind Chausath Khamba.	172	172	170 0 0	Completed.
	Safdar Jang's Tomb.	Laying 4" earthenware pipes across Bajri path.	181	180	176 0 0	Ditto.
	Taga Khan's Tomb.	Providing a copper finial ...	151	150	43 0 0	In progress, but practically completed. The finial remains only to be put up.
	Jami Masjid ...	Constructing marble lamp posts.	3,295	900	684 0 0	In progress.
	Qutb ...	Constructing stone flagging round the tomb of Shah Altamash.	194	194	197 0 0	Completed.
	Isa Khan's Tomb.	Providing pakka irrigation channel	684	Awaited	302 0 0	Ditto.
	Delhi ...	Scaffolding for Nili Chhatra Temple.	35	35	35 0 0	Ditto.
	Repair works.					
	Delhi Fort ...	Restoration of Hayat Bakhsh Garden.	20,580	9,000	9,121 0 0	Revised estimate Rs. 23,732. Total spent up to March 31st, 1908, was Rs. 28,228.
		Restoration of Naubat Khana	2,715	970	1,186 0 0	Completed.
	Humayun's Tomb.	Restoration of Shah Burj ...	...	2,000	1,768 0 0	In progress, rebuilt up to springing of arch level.
		Removal of partition walls in Rang Mahall.	79	79	61 0 0	Completed.
		Replacing the damaged marble flowers in the platform round the cenotaph.	294	294	297 0 0	Ditto.
		Rebuilding fallen east compound wall.	395	390	409 0 0	Ditto.
	Nizam-ud-din	Special repairs to Jama'at Khana	418	418	287 0 0	In progress, but practically completed.
		Certain restoration works at Nizam-ud-din's Tomb.	757	750	745 0 0	Completed.
		Restoration of Tombs of Jahangir, Babar and Muhammad Soah.	542	460	535 0 0	Ditto.
	Safdar Jang's Tomb.	Special repairs to—	402	400	334 0 0	In progress, but practically completed.
		Certain repairs to mosque ...	99	99	96 0 0	Completed.
	Qutb ...	Special repairs to Firoz Shah's Tomb at Hauz Khas.	320	320	180 0 0	In progress, approaching completion.
		Special repairs to Rai Pithora's Temple.	96	96	83 0 0	In progress, but practically completed.
		Special repairs to Prithi Raja's Temple, Jain colonnades.	168	...	64 0 0	Completed.
	Bagh Alam on Delhi Qutb road.	Special repairs to Shahab-ud-din's Tomb.	55	55	55 0 0	Ditto.
	Purana Qila ..	Special repairs to Purana Qila mosque.	165	165	123 0 0	In progress, but practically completed.
		Special repairs to Sher Mandil	89	89	84 0 0	Completed.
	Isa Khan's Tomb.	Repairing damaged wall of Haliman's garden.	78	78	78 0 0	Ditto.
		Special repairs to—	...	128	131 0 0	Ditto.
		Carried over	...	...	35,658 0 0	

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1908—(continued).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1907-08.	Amount spent during the year 1907-08.	Whether completed in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi— (concluded).	Daryaganj. ...	II.—PUNJAB—(concluded). Repair Works—(concluded). Brought forward ...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
		Special repairs to Zinat-ul-Masjid.	152	152	153 0 0	Completed.
		Restoration of causeway to the Tomb of Muhammad Tugblaq Shah.	13,722	2,000	3,797 0 0	In progress, approaching completion to the extent of allotment for 1907-08.
	Delhi.	Restoration of Moth-ki-Masjid.	2,000	500	1,527 0 0	An additional Rs. 1,500 was reallocated from "Hayat Baksh Gardens, preparation of grounds." The expenditure represents value of ground acquired.
		Annual repairs to historical buildings in the Delhi district.	2,600	2,600	2,728 0 0	Completed.
		Carrying out certain restorations in Akbari Sarai.	10,124	600	472 6 7	Completed.
	Shahdara ...	Water supply to gardens of Jahangir's Tomb and Akbari Sarai.	4,607	4,600	3,670 1 9	Ditto.
		Watering grass plots in Akbari Sarai and Jahangir's Tomb.	3,321	3,000	3,132 11 8	Ditto.
		Improvements to gardens of Jahangir's Tomb.	16,341	600	705 0 11	Ditto.
		Renewing marble <i>jali</i> work and restoration of balustrades of Jahangir's Tomb.	6,887	6,800	6,692 5 4	Ditto.
Lahore	The Fort, Lahore.	Carrying out certain improvements to Chhoti Khwabgah.	1,835	1,000	821 4 6	Ditto.
		Certain alterations to gardens in front of Chhoti Khwabgah.	200	200	195 0 0	Ditto.
		Special repairs to historical buildings.	2,000	1,500	1,971 4 1	Ditto.
		Certain improvements to historical buildings (Diwan-i-amm and Jahangir's Tomb).	2,497	2,000	2,345 12 9	Ditto.
	Lahore ...	Annual repairs.				
		Annual repairs to Dai Anga's Mosque.			99 0 0	
		Annual repairs to Moti Masjid, Lahore Fort.			84 0 0	
		Annual repairs to Gateway, Gulab Bagh.			95 0 0	
	Shahdara ...	Annual repairs to Jahangir's Tomb.			1,455 0 0	
		Annual repairs to Shish Mahal, Lahore Fort.	2,940	2,500	39 0 0	Completed.
	Lahore ...	Annual repairs to Hazuri Bagh Baradari.			41 0 0	
		Annual repairs to Diwan-i-amm Lahore Fort.			176 0 0	
		Annual repairs to Shalimar Gardens.			288 0 0	
		Annual repairs to Chhoti Khwabgah, Lahore Fort.			218 0 0	
		Annual repairs to Ali Mardan's Tomb.			11 0 0	
		Carried over ...	...	...	66,374 15 7	

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1908—(concluded).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allo-ment for the year 1907-08.	Amount spent during the year 1907-08.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		II.—PUNJAB—(concluded.) Annual Repairs—(concl'd). Brought forward ...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p. 66,374 15 7	
Jullundur.	Dakhni ...	Annual repairs to Delhi Gateway.	394	800	299 2 0	Completed.
	Nnr Mahalo ...	Annual repairs to Lahore Gateway.				
	Nakodar ...	Annual repairs to Abdul Mali's tomb.				
Dera Gha-zi Khan.	Chnratia ...	Annual repairs to Ghazi Khan's Tomb.	142	90	125 0 0	
		Total, Panjab ...	...	...	66,799 1 7	
		III.—AJMER.				
Ajmer-Merwara.	Ajmer ...	Restoration of Badshahi buildings.	16,086	8,592	8,901 0 7	In progress.
		Converting old Tahsil into museum.	32,180	4,650	4,649 6 3	Ditto.
		Total, Ajmer ...	...	...	13,550 6 10	

APPENDIX B.—List of photographs taken during the year ending 31st March 1908.

Number.	Place.	Title.	Sizes of plates in inches.	Description.	Direction from which taken.
1550	Runkuta, district Agra	Tomb of Sarwar Sultan	8½ X 6½	View showing interior of tomb	North-east.
1551	"	"	10 X 8	General view showing 1st and 2nd storeys	"
1552	"	"	"	General view showing missing part	East.
1553	"	"	"	General view of entrance gateway	"
1554	"	"	8½ X 6½	Detail view of 1st storey from courtyard	North-east.
1555	"	"	"	Detail view of south-east corner showing broken walls	South-east.
1556	Sikandarrah, Agra	Tomb of Akbar	10 X 8	General view of south-east corner showing broken walls	East.
1557	"	"	8½ X 6½	Detail view of east gateway	"
1558	"	"	"	View of north-east tower showing missing ehlatri	North-east.
1559	Agra	Ram Bagh	12 X 10	View showing new screen after restoration	North-west.
1560	Jaunpur	Atala Masjid	8½ X 6½	Detail view showing new screen in north wing	East.
1561	"	"	10 X 8	View of steps between mosque and graveyard	West.
1562	"	Jami Masjid	"	Prayer chamber, General view of propylon after restoration	South-east.
1563	"	"	"	General view of east façade of east gate before restoration	East.
1564	"	Lal Darwaza Masjid	8½ X 6½	View showing new lintel adjoining east gateway	South.
1565	"	"	"	General view of new jali screens	North.
1566	Rae Bareilly	Old Baeli	10 X 8	View showing details	North-west.
1567	"	"	"	General view	West.
1568	"	Old Fort	"	General view of gateway, west façade	South-west.
1569	"	"	"	General view of gateway, east façade	South-east.
1570	"	"	8½ X 6½	View showing details of large bricks and carved pillar	"
1571	"	Taj	12 X 10	Sahel Burj no. 2. View showing newly built <i>dolans</i>	North-west.
1572	Agra	"	10 X 8	Sahel Burj No. 2. View showing new fountain and channels.	North.
1573	Agra Fort	Dellui Gate	12 X 10	General view of upper part of Iltiyya Paul, east façade, from terrace, after restoration.	North-east.
1574	Delhi	Memorial slab to Charles Todd	10 X 8	General view	"
1575	Agra	Tomb of Sallani Shah	"	General view	North-west.
1576	Shahdara, Lahoro	Jahangir's Tomb	"	View of the platform above tomb after removal of the skylight	South-west.
1577	Agra Fort	Anguri Bagh	8½ X 6½	Portion of the railing restored	West.
1578	Agra	Statue of Queen Victoria	12 X 10	General view of the statue and tank	North-west.
1579	Phulki Katra, Tajganji, Agra	Zulfi Mosque	"	View of inscription	"
1580	Lahore Fort	Shish Mahall	10 X 8	View after removal of parapet round tank	East.
1581	"	"	12 X 10	View showing repaired ceiling	West.
1582	"	Chhoti Khwabrah	10 X 8	General view of garden after repairs	North.
1583	"	Naulakha Burj	"	View of screen in west wall after repair	East.
1584	Shahdara, Lahoro	Tomb of Jahangir	"	General view of garden after restoration	North.
1585	"	"	"	View of tank to south of tomb during repair	North-east.
1586	"	"	"	General view of garden after repair	North-west.
1587	"	Akbari Sarai	"	View showing channel and areadas, &c., after repair.	East.
1588	"	Tomb of Jahangir	8½ X 6½	View showing water channel on top of west wall during repair	South.
1589	Mehrpar near Lahoro	Tomb of Nasrat Khan	10 X 8	General view	South-east.
1590	Lahoro	Tomb of Ali Mardan Khan	"	General view of the gateway	South.
1591	Shahdara, Lahoro	Akbari Sarai	6½ X 4½	Gateway leading to Sarai after repairs to plinth	West.
1592	"	Tomb of Jahangir	10 X 8	General view of garden after alterations	"

1593	Sheddars, Lahore	Tomb of Jahangir	10 X 8	View showing tank after repairs	West.
1594	"	"	6½ X 4½	View showing new fountain and south causeway after repairs	West.
1595	"	"	10 X 8	General view of Sarai after repairs	South-east.
1596	"	Akbari Sarai	6½ X 8½	View showing plinth and brick piers to throne	West.
1597	"	Diwan-i-Amm	"	Garden after repairs	South-east.
1598	"	Chhoti Khwabgah	"	View showing repaired ceiling of north wing	East.
1599	"	Hazuri Bagh Pavilion	"	View showing repaired ceiling of west wing	North.
1600	"	"	"	General view showing excavation	North-west.
1601	"	Palace of Akbar	10 X 8	General view showing modern additions in course of dismantling	South-west.
1602	"	"	8½ X 6½	General view	West.
1603	"	Tomb of Humayun	6½ X 4½	View showing west tank after repairs	South.
1604	"	"	"	View showing south tank after repairs	North-west.
1605	"	"	"	View showing south-west tank during repair	West.
1606	"	"	"	View showing south-west tank after repair	"
1607	"	"	"	View showing south-west tank after repair	North-west.
1608	"	"	"	General view of tomb showing Chhatris	South.
1609	"	Tomb of Sheikh Chilli	"	Detail of Chhatris showing tile work	South-east.
1610	"	"	"	General view of tomb	South.
1611	"	"	10 X 8	Interior view of tomb	South-west.
1612	"	"	"	General view of exterior	"
1613	"	Mosque, south-west of Sheikh Chilli's tomb.	8½ X 6½	General view of east faCade	East.
1614	"	"	6½ X 4½	Detail of a mihrab	North.
1615	"	"	"	View of godowns	South east.
1616	"	Mosque at Kabul Bagh	10 X 8	General view of east faCade from courtyard	"
1617	"	"	"	General view of interior of prayer chamber	East.
1618	"	"	"	Mihrab showing inscription	West.
1619	"	"	6½ X 4½	General view of courtyard showing new dwarf wall	South-west.
1620	"	Tomb of Isá Khán	8½ X 6½	General view	"
1621	"	Chhatris between the tombs of Isá Khán and Hamaín.	6½ X 4½	General view	South-east.
1622	"	Isa Khan and Hamaín.	"	General view	West.
1623	"	Mosque of Purana Qila	8½ X 6½	General view of west faCade	East.
1624	"	Purana Qila Gateway	6½ X 4½	View of east faCade	"
1625	"	"	"	View of east faCade	North.
1626	"	"	"	Exterior view showing partitions	South.
1627	"	Rang Mahall	"	Interior view showing partitions	South west.
1628	"	"	"	General view showing modern building	"
1629	"	"	"	General view	South.
1630	"	Hira Mahall	10 X 8	View of south channel	South-west.
1631	"	Hayat Bakhs garden	8½ X 6½	General view	South.
1632	"	Shamsi-Talib Mosque	6½ X 4½	Detail view of courtyard	South-west.
1633	"	"	"	Detail view of corner Chhatris	South.
1634	"	"	"	General view of gateway	North-west.
1635	"	"	"	After repairs	South-east.
1636	"	Steps on south of courtyard	"	Showing broken parts	"
1637	"	"	"	Before restoration	South.
1638	"	Ali Darwaza	8½ X 6½	View of platform after repairs	South-west.
1639	"	"	"	Interior in course of repairs	South-east.
1640	"	"	10 X 8	Interior in course of repairs	North-west.
1641	"	"	"	General view of causeway	West.
1642	"	Tomb of Tughlaq Shah	6½ X 4½	Detail of causeway during restoration	South.
1643	"	"	"	"	"
1644	"	"	"	"	"

Number.	Place.	Title.	Sizes of plates in inches.	Description.	Direction from which taken.
1645	Delhi	Khirki Mosque	8½ X 6½	General view of roof showing domes	South-east.
1646	"	"	10 X 68	General view of east façade	South.
1647	"	"	8½ X 8½	General view of south façade	East.
1648	"	"	10 X 4	Detail of <i>mihrah</i> in prayer chamber	"
1649	"	"	6½ X 4	Detail of cracked columns	North-west.
1650	"	"	"	Detail of cracked columns	"
1651	"	"	"	View of courtyard	South-west.
1652	"	"	"	View showing broken north-east dome	"
1653	"	"	"	View showing south-west courtyard	"
1654	"	"	8½ X 6½	General view of west façade	"
1655	"	Mosque of Firoz Shah	10 X 8	General view from courtyard	South-east.
1656	"	Jami Masjid	8½ X 6½	General view of courtyard showing new lamp posts	South-west.
1657	Fort	Hayat Baksh Garden	10 X 8	General view of garden from roof of barracks	"
1658	"	"	"	General view showing east channel	East.
1659	Agra Fort	Akbar's Palace	6½ X 4½	View of old baolis before removal of modern superstructure	North-west.
1660	"	"	"	Showing ramp to Amar Singh Gateway	North-east.
1661	"	"	"	View of north courtyard after demolition of modern buildings	North-west.
1662	"	"	6½ X 4½	Interior view showing modern partition wall in course of dismantling	South-east.
1663	"	"	10 X 8	Arched in Fort wall from roof	South-west.
1664	"	"	"	West façade after demolition of Mudeen buildings	West.
1665	"	"	8½ X 6½	Bay of arcade in Fort wall before restoration	"
1666	"	"	"	View of river front from ramparts of Akbar's Palace	South-east.
1667	"	"	10 X 8	Inscribed Tablets of water pipes. Roof of Jahangiri Mahall	South.
1668	Agra	Innur Amar Singh Gato Jaswant Singh ki Chhatra	8½ X 6½	General view	West.
1669	"	"	"	General view of Chhatra	South-west.
1670	"	"	"	Detail view of <i>jais</i> screen	South-east.
1671	"	"	"	General view of garden	South-west.
1672	"	"	10 X 8	General view of river front	East.
1673	"	"	12 X 10	General view of Chhatra	South-east.
1674	"	"	10 X 8	View of Chhatra and garden from well	"
1675	"	"	6½ X 4½	View of south west Chhatra	"
1676	Delhi Fort	Rang Mahall	12 X 10	View of central tank	"
1677	"	"	8½ X 6½	View after removal of partitions from arches	South.
1678	"	"	"	View from exterior showing the channel opened up	North.
1679	Sikandarrah, Agra	Tomb of Akbar	"	East causeway before restoration	"
1680	"	"	"	View of pedestal behind cenotaph of Akbar	East.
1681	Agra	The Taj	10 X 8	Central tank showing new marble seats	South-west.
1682	Delhi Fort	Shah Burj	"	General view of south façade before restoration	South.
1683	Fatehpur-Sikri	Rang Mahall	"	General view of south façade	North.
1684	"	"	6½ X 4½	View in south chamber	West.
1685	"	"	"	East façade	South-west.

APPENDIX C.—List of drawings made in the office of the *Archæological Surveyor, Northern Circle*, during the year ending 31st March 1908.

Annual number.	Serial number.	Place.	Title.	Scale.
1	1280	Delhi Fort ...	Dewan-i-Amm. Mosaics in Throne ...	
2	1281	" " ...	" " " " " " ...	
3	1282	" " ...	" " " " " " ...	
4	1283	" " ...	" " " " " " ...	
5	1284	" " ...	" " " " " " ...	
6	1285	" " ...	" " " " " " ...	
7	1286	" " ...	" " " " " " ...	
8	1287	Agra Fort ...	Samman Burj. Detail of marble railing ...	1 inch = 1 foot.
9	1288	Agra ...	Taj Musoum. Stand for photographs ...	2 inches = 1 foot.
10	1289	Lahore Fort ...	Shish Mahall. Proposed scheme for supporting ceiling.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch = 1 foot.
11	1290	Fatchpur-Sikri ...	Steps to Buland Darwaza. Proposed new approach.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ inch} = 12 \text{ feet.} \\ 1 \text{ inch} = 3 \text{ feet.} \end{array} \right.$
12	1291	Delhi Fort ...	Hayat Bakhsh Gardens. Sketch design for new iron railing.	1 inch = 2 feet.
13	1292	Delhi ...	Design for Memorial to Charles Todd ...	1 inch = 1 foot.
14	1293	Lahore ...	Aktari Sarai, Shahdara. Plan showing proposed arrangement of trees.	Ditto.
15	1294	" ...	Design for a Hanging Lamp ...	No scale.
16	1295	Agra Fort ...	Ramp leading to Amar Singh Gate proposed to be demolished.	$\frac{1}{4}$ th inch = 1 foot.
17	1296	Delhi Fort ...	Detail of Mutakka post for proposed marble railing.	Full size.
18	1297	Lahore ...	Plan showing jail balustrades round the upper terrace of Hazuri Bagh Pavilion.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch = 1 foot.
19	1298	Shahdara, Lahore ...	Plan showing Mutakka holes on the roof of Jahangir's Tomb.	Ditto.
20	1299	Delhi ...	Charles Todd Memorial. Full size detail ...	Full size.

APPENDIX D.—List of inscriptions taken during the year ending 31st March 1908.

Number, serial and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Ruler's name and date.	Hand copy, photo, or rubbing.	Remarks.
1. Agra ...	Tomb stone in cemetery, Civil Lines, Agra.	Portuguese, Roman.	Sháhjahán A. H. 1038, A. D. 1642.	Rubbing	Records the death of a Portuguese Christian in 1628, A. D.
2. Do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sháhjahán A. H. 1030, A. D. 1640.	Ditto ...	Records the death of another Portuguese Christian in 1640 A. D.
3. Do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	Persian, Nastálíq.	Jahángír A. H. 1011, A. D. 1611.	Hand copy.	Records the death of an Armenian Bishop in 1611, A. D., and mentions his piety.
4. Do. ...	Marble slab on the façade of inner arch of the Zulfá Mosque in the Phuláí Katrá, Tájgañj, Agra.	Ditto ...	Sháh Alam A. H. 1196, A. D. 1781.	Ditto ...	Records the construction of a small mosque by Zulfá Sultán Bahádúr in A. H. 1196.
5. Do. ...	Marble slab on the northern wall of the arcade of the Zulfá Mosque in Phuláí Katrá, Tájgañj, Agra.	Ditto ...	A. H. 1288, A. D. 1871.	Ditto ...	Records the construction of an arcade in front of the Zulfá Mosque by Buddhn Khán, Subadar.
6. Do. ...	Marble slab fixed in the west wall of a room attached to the Zulfá Mosque in Phuláí Katrá, Tájgañj Agra.	Arabic, Naskh and Persian Nastálíq.	Aurangzeb A. H. 1073, A. D. 1664.	Rubbing and photo.	This marble slab is in the shape of a band, and inscribed with a verse from the Qarín-Bismilláh, the Kalimah, or sacred words of the Muhammadan confession of faith, and the name of Khwájah Mufa-ud-din Chishtí of Ajmer, with the era given below as A. H. 1073, A. D. 1664.
7. Fatehpur-Sikri.	Red sandstone on the eastern wall of the central arch of the southern colonnade of the Fatehpur Mosque.	Arabic and Persian Nastálíq.	Akbar A. H. 1010, A. D. 1601.	Rubbing ...	Records the return of Akbar to Fatehpur-Sikri after he conquered the Deccan and Khándís.
8. Ditto ...	Red sandstone on the western wall of the above.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ditto.
9. Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Arabic, Tughrá.	Sháhjahán A. H. 1042, A. D. 1632.	Ditto ...	Contains the following names:—Allah, Muhammad, Abu Bakr, Umar, Usmán, Ali, Hasan, Husain. The name of the Tughrá writer or carver is written separately together with the era.
10. Bareilly (Rohilkhand).	Sandstone over the façade of the central arch in a mosque in old Bareilly.	Persian Nastálíq.	Akbar A. H. 987, A. D. 1579.	Hand copy	Records the construction of the mosque by the order of Akbar in 987 A. H., 1579 A. D.
11. Ditto ...	Sandstone over the façade of the central arch of the same mosque in old Bareilly below the inscription number 10.	Ditto ...	Ahmad Sháh A. H. 1164, A. D. 1750.	Ditto ...	Records the repairing of the mosque by Haq Dád Khán in 1164 A. H., 1750 A. D.
12. Ditto ...	In stucco over the façade of the gate of the cemetery in which the tomb of Nawab Háfiz Rahmat Khán lies.	Ditto ..	A. H. 1250, A. D. 1834 and A. H. 1309, A. D. 1891.	Ditto ..	Records the construction of the gate by Háfiz Muhammad Yár Khán, and its repairing by the Government through Mr. A. Cadell, Commissioner of Bareilly.
13. Ditto ...	In stucco over the façade of the enclosure of the tomb of Nawab Háfiz Rahmat Khán.	Ditto ...	A. H. 1250, A. D. 1834	Ditto ...	Records the construction of the tomb of Nawab Háfiz Rahmat Khán by his daughter in 1834 A. D.

APPENDIX D.—*List of inscriptions taken during the year ending 31st March 1908—(contd.).*

Number, serial and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Ruler's name, and date.	Hand copy photo. or rubbing.	Remarks.
14. Bareilly	In stucco on the western arch of the Chhatrí, above the grave of the said Nanyab.	Persian, Nastálíq.	Sháh Alam A. H. 1189, A. D. 1775.	Hand copy	Contains a chronogram in the Pushtu language, giving the date of Nawab Háfiz Rahmat Khán's death.
15. Delhi ...	Míhráb of sandstone in the Naubatkháná Museum, Delhi Fort.	Arabic, Naskh.	Altamash ...	Ditto ...	It belongs to the period of the early Patháns, and contains the name of Altamash who reigned from 1210 to 1235 A. D.
16. Do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Altamash A. H. 608, A. D. 1211.	Ditto ...	Contains verses from different chapters of the Qurán with the Kalma or Mubam-madán confession of faith and the ern.
17. Do. ...	Circular stool of sandstone in the Naubatkháná Museum, Delhi Fort.	Ditto ...	Akbar A. H. 968, A. D. 1560.	Hand-copy. and rubbing.	Contains the well-known passages from the Qurán—Bismillah and Ayat-ul-Kursi, with a Persian phrase, together with the ern given in figure.
18. Do. ...	Slab of white marble in the Naubatkháná Museum.	Persian, Nastálíq.	Jahángír A. H. 1022, A. D. 1593.	Ditto ...	Gives a considerable account of a person named Mahmúd, the expenditure incurred in connection with the cemetery and other buildings erected by him, and the date, together with the writer's name.
19. Do. ...	Slab of white marble in the Naubatkháná Museum.	Ditto ...	Jahángír, A. H. 1031, A. D. 1621.	Hand-copy	Records the construction of Salimgarh Bridge by Jahangir in 1621 A. D., also the name of the man who superintended its construction and the name of the writer also.
20. Do. ...	Slab of red sandstone in the Naubatkháná Museum.	Ditto ...	Sháh Jahán, A. H. 1052, A. D. 1642.	Ditto ...	Records the construction of a place named "Kháss Mahall," by the daughter of Zaiu Khán, one of the Generals of Akbar.
21. Do. ...	A stone of irregular shape inscribed on three sides, in the Naubatkháná Museum.	Arabic, Naskh.	Alamgír (Aurangzeb).	Ditto ..	Records the name of Aurangzeb and his accession, years given respectively as 47, 48 and 49.
22. Do. ...	Marble basin for Qadam Sharif in the Naubatkháná Museum.	Persian Nastálíq.	Akbar Shah II A. H. 1222, A. D. 1807.	Ditto ...	Records the construction of the marble basin in which the footprint of the prophet used to be placed.
23. Do. ...	Illuminated petition (framed) in the Naubatkháná Museum.	Ditto ...	Mirza Jahangir A. H. 1223 A. D. 1808.	Ditto ...	Records a petition presented to Mirza Jahangir, the elder son of Akbar Shah (II). The petitioner applied for a copy of the Sanad, which he had lost, and which recorded that the title of "Faujdar Khán Rafiq Jaug," and the rank of four thousand foot and two thousand horses conferred upon Mir Ghulam was also given to his son, the applicant, as inheritance.

APPENDIX D.—List of inscriptions taken during the year ending 31st March 1908—(concl'd.).

Number, serial and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Ruler's name and date.	Hand copy, photo, or rubbing.	Remarks.
24. Delhi ...	Illuminated Farman (framed) in the Naubatkhānā Museum.	Persian, Nastāliq.	Akbar Shāh (II) A. H. 1221 A. D. 1806.	Hand copy	Records the presenting of the title of "Nāsir-ud-danlah Bahādur Alfiang" on Colonel James Skinner by Akbar Shāh (II).
25. Do. ...	Illuminated Farman (framed) in the Naubatkhānā Museum.	Ditto ...	Akbar Shāh (II) A. H. 1230 A. D. 1814.	Ditto ...	Records the grant of the permanent lease of the Rabupurah village, to Colonel James Skinner by Akbar Shāh (II.)
26. Do. ...	Marble slab on the gateway of the Moth-ki-Masjid near Mu-bārakpūr, old Delhi.	Arabic, Kūfī	Sultan Sikandar Lodi, A. H. 894, A. D. 1488.	Photo. ...	Contains verses from the Qurān.
27. Do. ...	Marble slab on the same gateway	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
28. Ajmer ...	Sandstone lintel to staircase in the back wall of the Arhāf Dīn kā Jhonptā.	Sanskrit ...	Vigrahā-rājā ...	Rubbing	Records the building of the temple by Vigrahā-rājā (probably the 4th of that name).

MUHAMMAD SHUAIB.

APPENDIX E.

*List of public libraries, institutions, &c., which are supplied with reports of the
Archæological Survey.*

I.—COUNTRIES OUTSIDE INDIA.

UNITED KINGDOM.

British Museum Library, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.
Bodleian Library, Oxford.
London University Library, Imperial Institute, London, S. W.
Cambridge University Library, Cambridge.
Edinburgh University Library, Edinburgh.
Glasgow University Library, Glasgow.
Aberdeen University Library, Aberdeen.
Trinity College Library, Dublin.
Folklore Society, 11, Old Square Lincoln's Inn, London, W. C.
National Art Library, South Kensington Museum, London.
Royal Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square,
London, W.
Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
The Royal Library, Windsor Castle, Berks.
Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London.
Royal Society, Edinburgh.
Royal Irish Academy, 19, Dawson Street, Dublin.
National Library of Ireland, Leinster House, Kildare Street, Dublin.
Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, London.
Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.
Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, Scotland.
Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, National Museum of Antiquities, Queen
Street, Edinburgh.
Imperial Institute, London.
Indian Institute, Oxford.
Society for Protection of Ancient Buildings, 10, Buckingham Street, Adelphi,
W. C.
The Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, London.
Society for the promotion of Hellenic Studies, London.
Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 3, Hanover
Square, W. London.

FRANCE.

Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.
Institute de France, Paris.
Musée Guimet, 7, Place d'Iena, Paris.

GERMANY.

Bibliothek der Deutschen Morgenländischen, Gesellschaft, Halle (Saale),
Germany.
Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences, Berlin.
Kgl Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften W. 35, Potsdamerstrasse, 120,
Berlin.
The Royal Museum for Ethnology, Berlin.
Königliche Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany.

AUSTRIA.

Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna.
Hungarian Academy Buda-Pesth.

ITALY.

Biblioteca Nazionale, Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.
R. Biblioteca Nazionale, Centrale di Firenze.
British School at Rome.
American School of classical studies at Rome.
The Società Asiatica Italiana, Firenze.

OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE.

Koninklijke Akademië van Wetenschappen te Amsterdam, Holland.
Royal Institute of Netherlands, India, the Hague, Holland.
Imperial Academy of Sciences (for the Asiatic Museum), St. Petersburg,
Russia.
Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark.
National Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark.
Académie Royale d'Archéologie de Belgique, Anvers.
University Library; Upsala, Sweden.
University Library; Christiania, Norway.
British School at Athens, Greece.
La Société Archéologique d'Athènes, Athens, Greece.

I.—COUNTRIES OUTSIDE INDIA—(concluded):

AMERICA.

American Oriental Society, 235, Bishop Street, New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.
 Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

BRITISH COLONIES.

The Museum, Canterbury, New Zealand.
 Literary and Historical Society, Quebec, Canada.
 Melbourne Library, Melbourne.
 University Library, Sydney, New South Wales.
 Victoria Public Library, Perth, Western Australia.
 Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch, Colombo.
 Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Singapore.
 Museum of Arabic Art, Cairo, Egypt.

FOREIGN COLONIES.

Directeur de l'Ecole Française d' Extrême Orient, Hanoi.
 Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Batavia.
 Institut Français D'Archéologie Orientale du Caire, Cairo, Egypt.
 Ethnological Survey for the Philippine Islands, Department of Interior,
 Manila.
 North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Shanghai.

II.—INDIA.

(1) IMPERIAL.

Imperial Library, Calcutta.
 Indian Museum, Calcutta.
 *Press Room, Calcutta and Simla.
 Central Library, Army Headquarters, Simla.

(2) PROVINCIAL.

MADRAS.

Secretariat Library, Fort St. George.
 University Library, Madras.
 Public Library, Madras.
 Presidency College, Madras.
 School of Art, Madras.
 Government Central Museum, Madras.
 Christian College Library, Madras.

BOMBAY.

Secretariat Library, Bombay.
 University Library, Bombay.
 Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay.
 School of Art, Bombay.
 The College of Science, Poona.

BENGAL.

Secretariat Library, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.
 University Library, the Senate House, Calcutta.
 Presidency College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.
 Sanskrit College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.
 Asiatic Society of Bengal, 57, Park Street, Calcutta.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, P. W. D., Allahabad.
 University Library, Allahabad.
 Public Library, Allahabad.
 Provincial Museum Library, Lucknow.
 Sanskrit College, Benares.
 Thomason College, Roorkee.

PUNJAB.

Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Lahore.
 Punjab Public Library, Lahore.
 Museum Library, Lahore.
 University Library, Lahore.
 Government College Library, Lahore.
 Delhi Museum and Institute, Delhi.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Secretariat Library, Peshawar.
 Peshawar Museum, Peshawar.

BURMA.

Secretariat Library, Rangoon.
 The Bernard Free Library, Rangoon.
 The Phayre Museum, Rangoon.

II.—INDIA—(*concluded*).

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, Nagpur.
Museum Library, Nagpur.

ASSAM.

Secretariat Library, Shillong.

COORG.

The Chief Commissioner of Coorg's Library, Bangalore.

NATIVE STATES.

Hyderabad.

The Resident's Library, Hyderabad.

Central India.

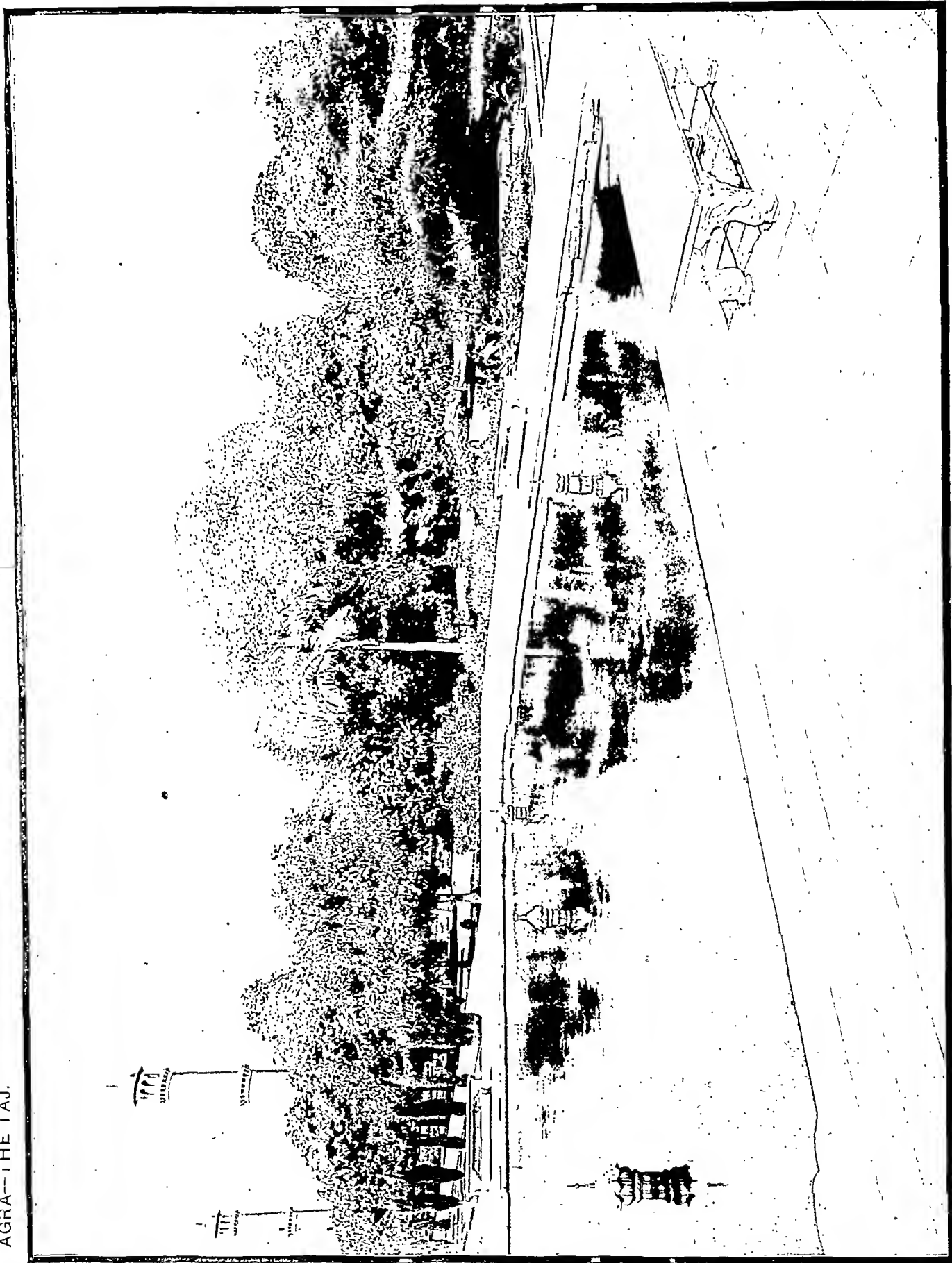
Library of the Agent to the Governor General, Indore.
Librarian, Dhar Museum Library, Dhar.
Rajkumar College, Indore.

Rajputana.

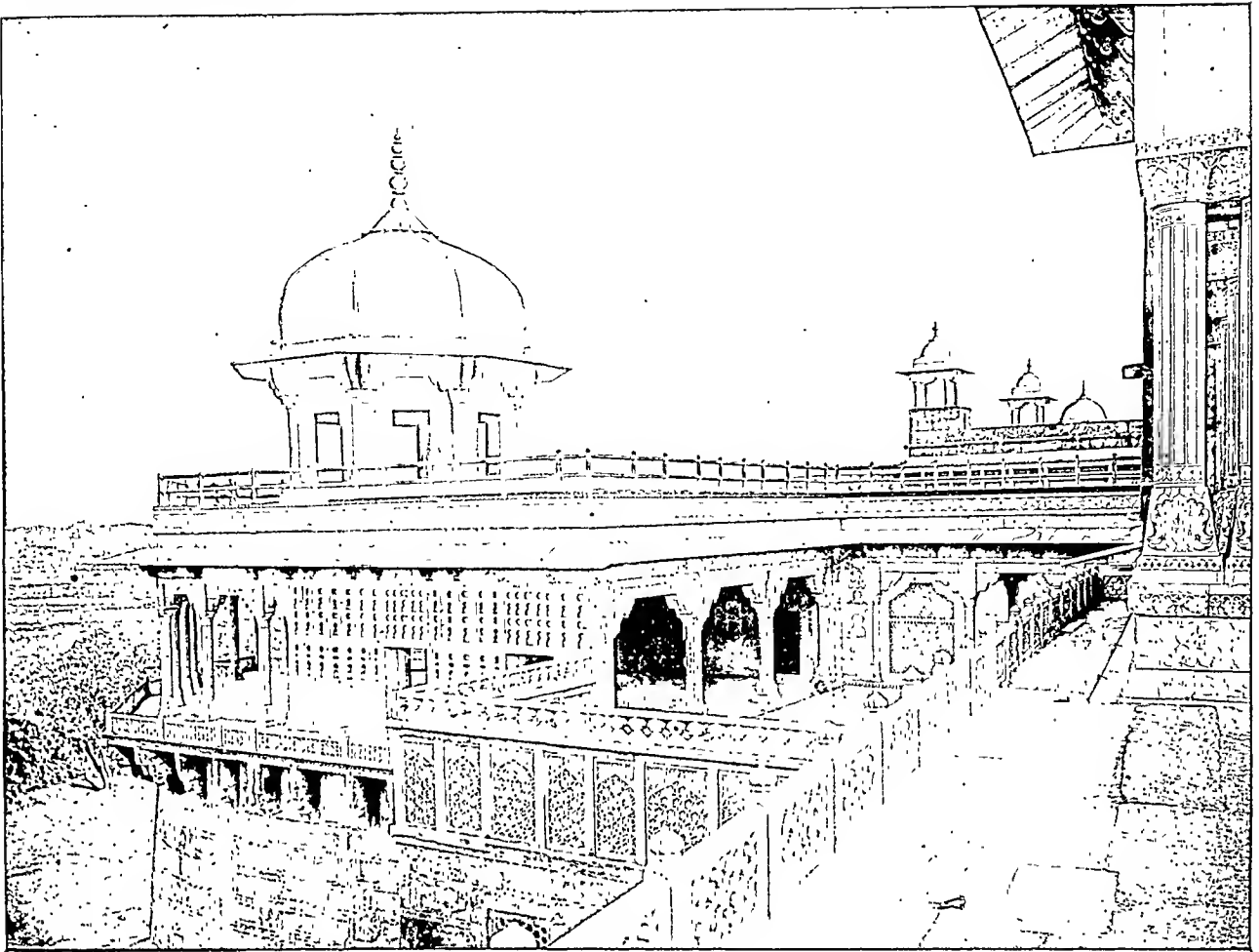
Library of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General,
Ajmer.
College Library, Ajmer.
Public Works Department Secretariat Library, Rajputana.

Baroda.

Library of the Resident at Baroda.

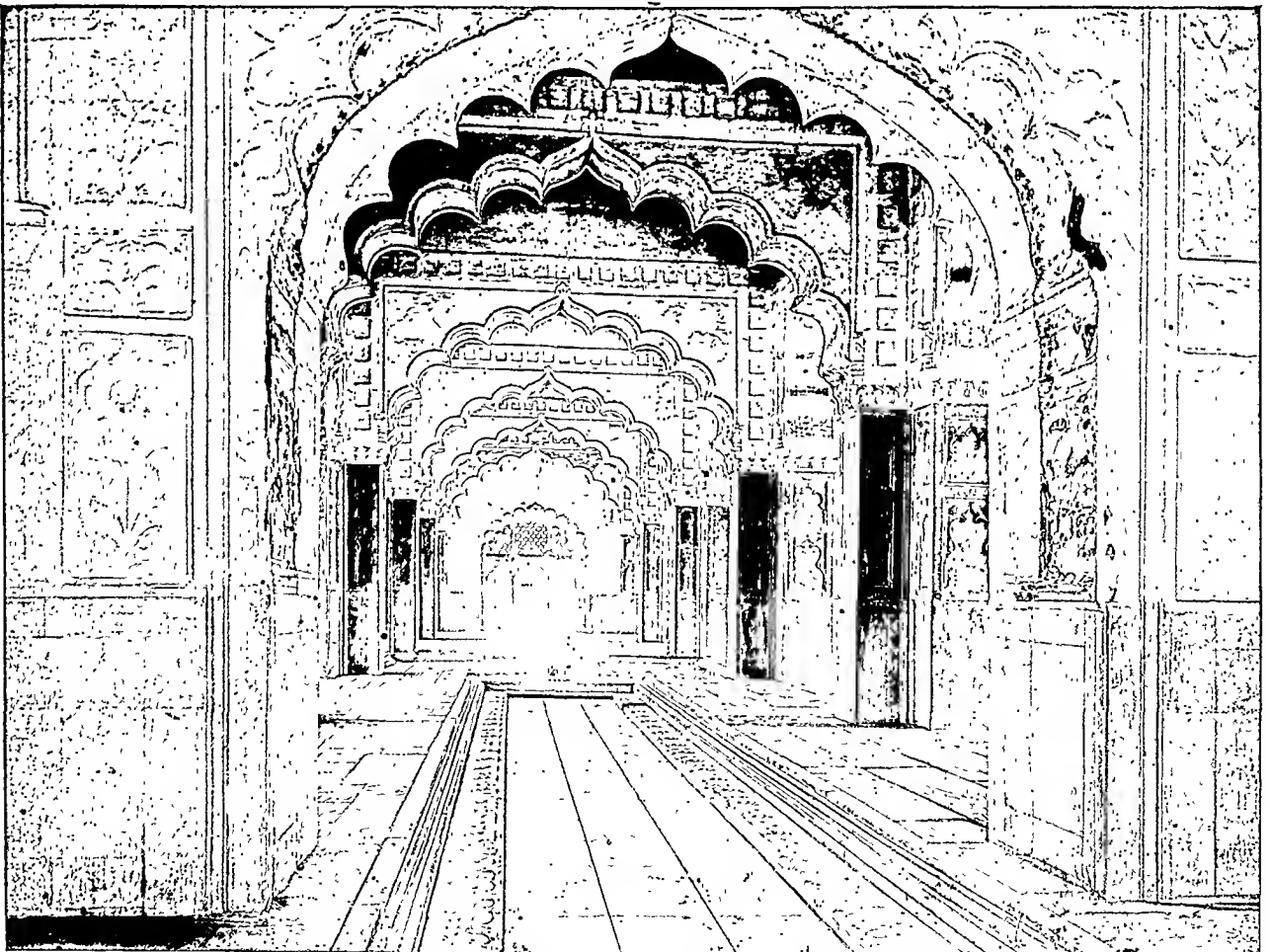


The Central Tank showing new seats.

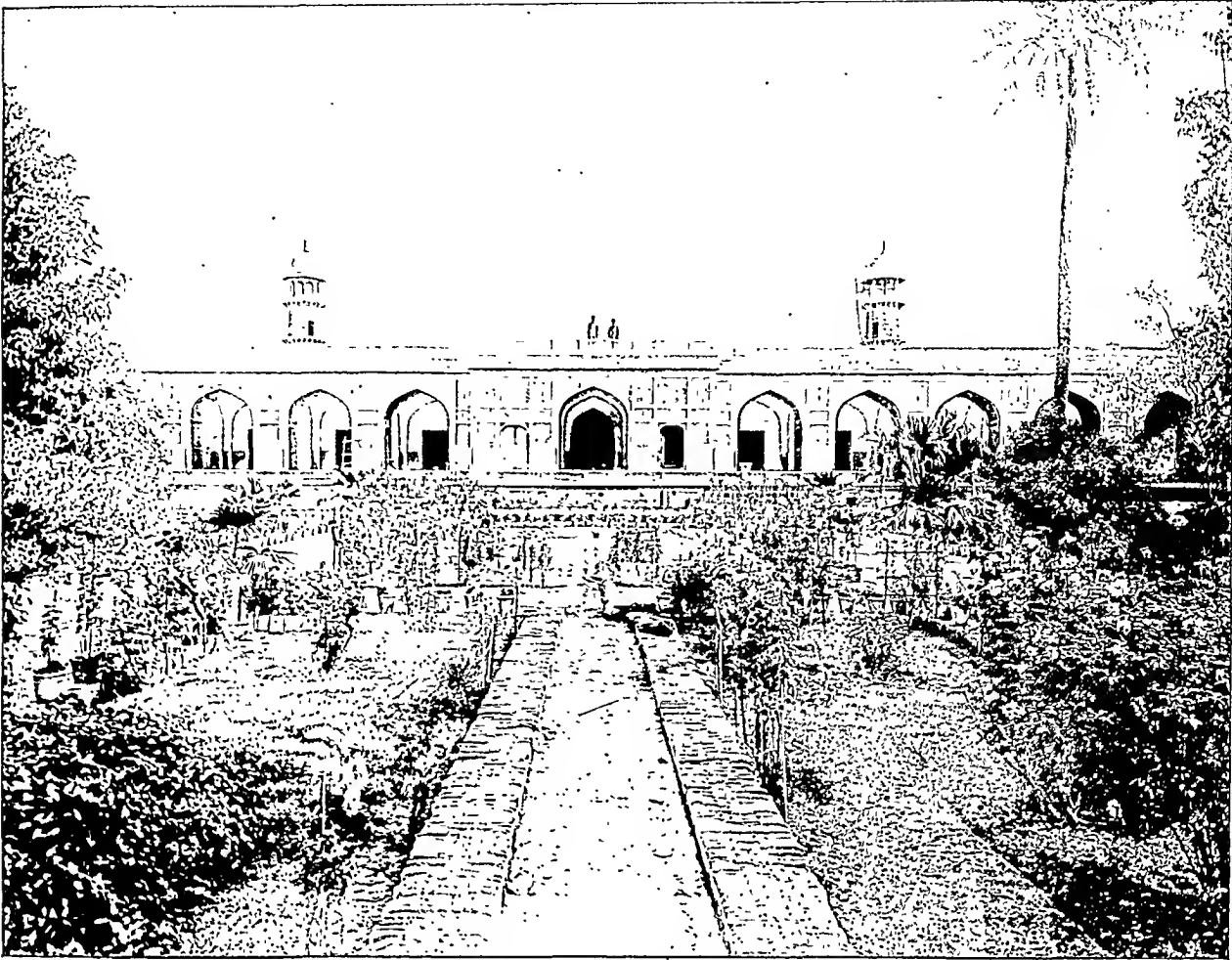


The Samman Burj showing marble railing.

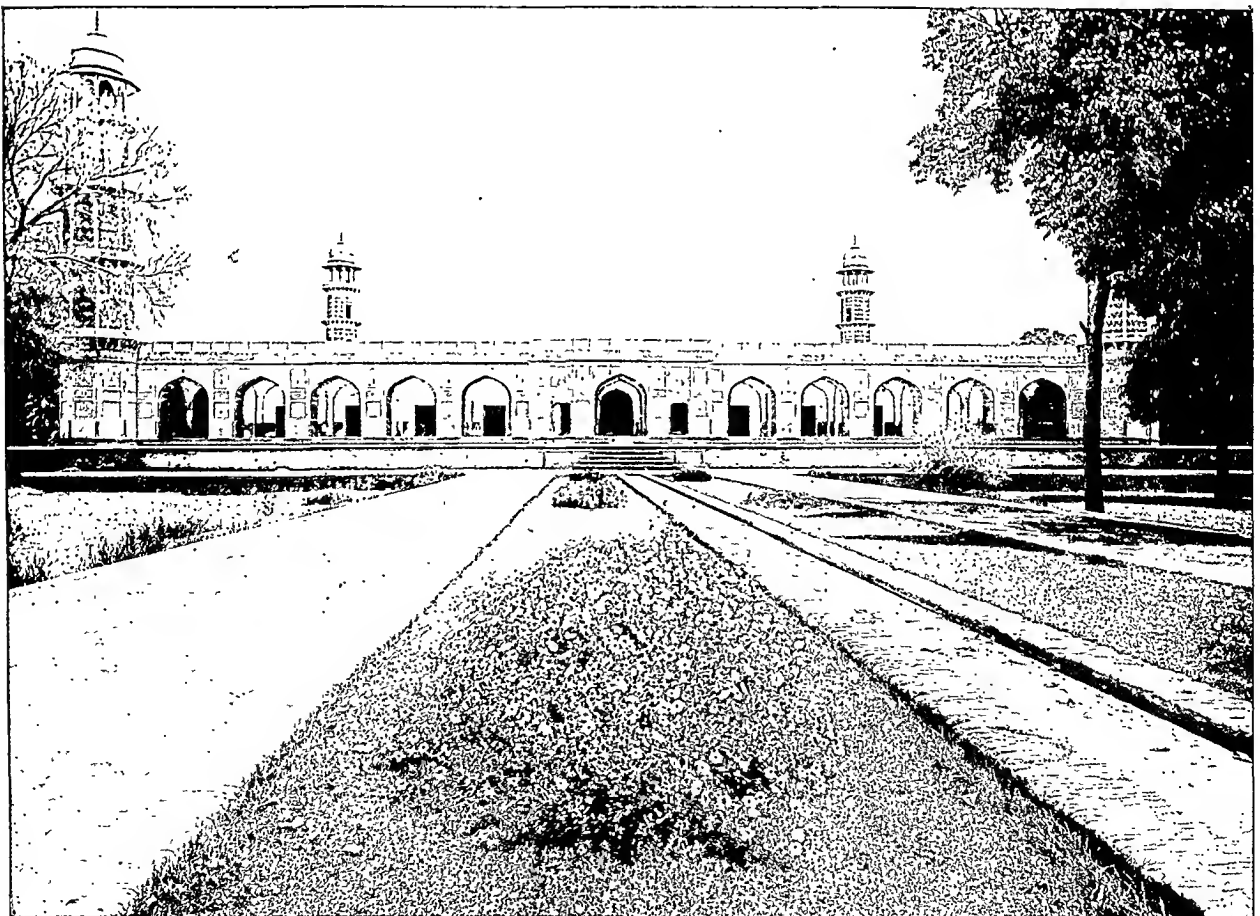
DELHI—THE FORT.



The Rang Mahal after removal of partitions, showing old channels and fountain.



(a). Before restoration of balustrade and gardens.



(b). After restoration of balustrade and gardens.

